



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2021

No. 183

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. EVANS).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 19, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DWIGHT EVANS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God of abundant grace, thank You for the bounty of gifts You have showered upon us. It is You who have supplied seed for the sower and bread for food. If only we take time to look, we discover that You have given us all that we require. You have enriched us in every way, and we come before You overflowing with gratitude.

Now, as we have so richly received, may we richly give.

As we savor the supply and enjoy the increase of our welfare, may we look for every occasion to be unsparing to those who do not experience those same privileges.

As we have been enriched by the harvest of Your righteousness made available to us, may we show our thanksgiving to You through our generosity of spirit and collegiality with those to whom You have called us to serve.

God, cause us to pause and realize how profoundly we have been blessed. May we be intentional, even deliberate, this day in sharing Your surpassing grace.

In the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

THE CHILD TAX CREDIT IS SLASHING CHILD POVERTY

(Mr. SCHNEIDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of a bold build back better agenda that invests in addressing climate change, grows our economy, invests in children and education, and makes sure that every American has healthcare. We face a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, and we have to move forward.

We have to invest in our children, and we cannot allow for an obstinate few to threaten to squander any of this for their own vanity.

We have to come together to find a center path forward. It is not this side or that side, but it is, rather, let's work together for progress that improves the security and the prosperity of the people we represent.

Already, we have seen the immense good that policies like the expanded monthly child tax credit can do. The child tax credit is slashing child poverty.

I recently spoke with Amanda Douglas, a single mother in my district with two young children, Axel and Avery. With the child tax credit, Amanda said that she no longer feels unbearable stress on a daily basis, that she is able to pay her bills and provide for her sons. So for Amanda, Axel, and Avery, for every family striving to realize the American Dream, we need to be investing in our families and young people to ensure that every child has the opportunities they deserve, not playing political games or holding people's futures hostage.

BRING HOME THE 17 MISSIONARIES TAKEN HOSTAGE IN HAITI

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, 17 Christian missionaries were taken hostage in Haiti.

I have spoken with their family members. To hear their story is heart-breaking. These men and women went to Haiti because they felt called to serve. They said: "Here I am, Lord, send me."

We cannot allow for Americans to be kidnapped abroad. When these missionaries went to serve, they were met with violence. Attacks like this prove that we must remain committed to the safety and the security of Americans abroad. We must never capitulate to those who wish us harm. Whether it is

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H5643

in Haiti, in Afghanistan, or even on our southern border, Americans must always be protected.

Now is the time to bring these American missionaries safely home. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in prayer for the safe return of our missionaries.

THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S ATTACK ON PARENTS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Democrats are politicizing the Justice Department and embarking on a witch hunt, this time to go after parents.

Parents across the country are bravely taking a stand to protect their children against overly restrictive COVID-19 mandates and identity politics indoctrination. In response, the Biden administration is weaponizing law enforcement agencies to intimidate them into silence.

Some parents have crossed the line. Harassing and threatening school officials is unacceptable.

But there is no evidence that parents pose a widespread threat to school administrators. Yet, the National School Boards Association is asking the Biden administration to treat these parents like domestic terrorists.

Attorney General Merrick Garland's outrageous memo, giving credence to these accusations, shows the Biden administration cares more about appeasing special interests than Americans concerned about their children.

This attack on the First Amendment cannot continue. Parents must be allowed to stand up for their kids.

RUGBY IN THE U.S.A.

(Mr. MOONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Rugby Caucus, along with D.C. Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, I am very excited to see the legendary New Zealand All Blacks take the pitch against the U.S.A. men's national rugby team when they face off this Saturday, October 23. We hope to pack FedExField here in the D.C. area.

The All Blacks of New Zealand are the world's most famous rugby club. They strike fear in their opponents with their world-famous traditional pregame war dance, called the haka.

As a bonus, the Army Black Knights will face off against the U.S. Naval Academy Midshipmen in the curtain-raiser match.

Men's and women's rugby are fast-growing sports in America and give us all a chance to put partisan politics aside. That is why bringing an international event of this magnitude to the D.C. area is a tremendous accomplishment for U.S.A. Rugby, Events D.C.,

and Left Field Live. The match is an important barometer of the United States' ability to host future world-class events, including the Rugby World Cup.

Please support the game of rugby by joining me this Saturday, October 23, here in D.C. at FedExField.

INFLATION IS AT A 30-YEAR HIGH

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of American families and small businesses in North Carolina who are having to confront not only the pandemic but President Biden's truly disastrous and shortsighted economic policies.

Inflation is at a 30-year high. Gas prices are up 42 percent. Hell, even the cost of bacon has gone through the roof.

We are hurtling backwards under liberal control, and the fact that Democrats are trying to sell a free \$5.5 trillion package as the solution is an embarrassment and a snake oil lie to the American people.

Let's be clear. Most liberal elites and progressives in Washington have never run a business. They have never signed both sides of a paycheck, and they have never had to make the heartbreaking decision between feeding their families and keeping their businesses open.

At a small business roundtable, one local bakery owner said that crippling inflation, the self-induced labor shortage, and supply chain disruptions have created such a fragile environment that he is one worker away from bankruptcy.

This bakery owner even raised his own employee pay by \$4 an hour and took a second job to make ends meet, and he still cannot fill job vacancies.

CELEBRATING MINNESOTA'S BLUE RIBBON CITY

(Mr. STAUBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Moose Lake, Minnesota, as they become the second Blue Ribbon City in the world, thanks to the leadership of Moose Lake Elementary teacher Brad Hubred and his student Piper Nielson.

For the last 13 years, Brad has taken the time to write every one of his students a personal, handwritten letter highlighting all of the positives he sees in them in an effort to reduce suicide.

Recently, Brad teamed up with sixth-grade student Piper Nielson to take part in the Standing Strong Together class through the nationwide Blue Ribbon Program, where they learned methods to inspire and uplift others.

As ambassadors of the Blue Ribbon Program, both Brad and Piper decided

to take what they learned in the classroom and put it into action by ordering 5,000 blue ribbons for all of the residents of the Moose Lake community to remind them of their worth and value.

I applaud both Brad and Piper for joining such a wonderful, important movement. Minnesota's Eighth District is a better place because of their ongoing effort, and it is the honor of a lifetime to represent such honorable people in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Brad, Piper, and the entire Moose Lake community on becoming a Blue Ribbon City, and I wish them all the best as they continue to support one another.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN G. STEWART

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to John G. Stewart, who passed away in September at the age of 86 years.

John led an accomplished public service career, Mr. Speaker. It was highlighted by his work on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as an aide to then-Senator Hubert Humphrey. When Humphrey became Vice President in 1965, John joined him in President Lyndon Johnson's administration.

John left Washington for Knoxville in 1980, continuing his career at the Tennessee Valley Authority as an assistant general manager and vice president for economic and community development. He retired from TVA in 1994. John also founded the Georgian Institute of Public Administration in the Republic of Georgia and served as a consultant on NASA's Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel.

All who were close to John can attest that he cared about people in an extraordinary way. For example, after the 2008 Kingston coal ash spill, John and Nancy raised funds for workers whose health was severely harmed during the cleanup effort.

John also fought for the people who couldn't fight for themselves and looked out for the little guy. His generous spirit touched everyone in his life, and he will be missed by all who knew him. John is survived by his wife of 64 years, Nancy, and two children, Mike and Cara.

It is not in my notes, but on a personal note, John helped me when I was in the State senate to abolish Tennessee's sales tax on food. He will be missed.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF DR. STUART WEINSTEIN

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of an exceptional healthcare

professional in my district. Recently, Dr. Stuart Weinstein, the Ignacio V. Ponseti chair and professor of orthopaedic surgery and professor of pediatrics at the University of Iowa, was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Scoliosis Research Society for his incredible work studying pediatric spinal deformity.

Since joining the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Iowa in 1976, Stu has worked to make our community and the whole world a better place.

Stu has published over 250 scientific articles in some of the most well-known and prestigious peer-reviewed journals. His research has focused on spinal deformity in children and the natural history and long-term outcome of pediatric musculoskeletal disorders.

Listing and discussing all of Stu's accomplishments would take much longer than one minute, so I will close by saying how grateful I am to have people like Stu living in Iowa's Second District. I also tell anyone I meet that Iowa is the best place to live, work, and raise a family. With outstanding citizens like Stu, we will continue to hold that title.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to extend my enthusiasm with a happy birthday to our colleague from California, the Honorable YOUNG KIM. Happy birthday to YOUNG.

□ 1415

REMEMBERING KENNETH BAKER

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Lee Center Fire Chief Kenny Baker, who passed away recently after a long-fought battle due to complications of a brain tumor.

Ken was known by all as a noble, caring, and loving man. He joined the Lee Center Volunteer Fire Department at the age of 30 and served for 48 years straight. For 28 of those years, Ken was the chief, the longest tenure in the department's history.

Ken also served in the U.S. Navy and was the former president of the Oneida County Fire Chiefs Association.

But most importantly, Ken was known for his tremendous family and his love for his family, particularly his wife, Patti, who was his guiding light. His son, Joseph Baker, succeeded him as the fire chief, and Ken's granddaughter, Ashley, and grandson, Tyler, followed their grandfather into the fire service with the Lee Center Fire Department.

I considered Ken a great friend. He was a courageous, principled, and tenacious man. He was a hometown hero and a role model for many, including me. And, boy, was he fun.

Ken, I just want to say thank you to you for your friendship and your pro-

found legacy of service to our community. May you rest in peace.

God bless his family.

\$5 TRILLION SPENDING-PALOOZA

(Mr. MOOLENAAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the nearly \$5 trillion spending package the Democrats have tied together.

This package would massively expand the role of the Federal Government into the lives of every American, and it would significantly raise taxes on people and businesses in Michigan.

There is no doubt we need to invest in roads, bridges, runways, harbors, and rural broadband, but tax increases in this package will make America less competitive.

We need a tax structure that attracts businesses so that there are more jobs in America, more products are made here, and our supply chains are more secure.

This \$5 trillion spending package will do just the opposite. It will raise taxes, make our country less competitive, and increase the overall cost of living and doing business in America.

These costs will be passed on to all of us, increasing inflation and hurting families and seniors across the country. I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

JOHN FARR'S 898-MILE FUNDRAISER

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John Farr of DuBois, Pennsylvania.

John recently completed a 16-day, 898-mile bike ride to raise awareness and support for Habitat for Humanity of Clearfield County.

On October 4, he arrived in Washington, D.C., for a much-needed rest day before completing the final leg of his journey to Clearfield.

John started his cycling fundraising in 2001 when he signed up for a 2-day, 150-mile fundraiser sponsored by Habitat for Humanity New York. Since then, he has completed 20 excursions.

John has always been involved in his community, from tutoring students when he was in college to coaching sports. He enjoys giving back.

He joined Habitat for Humanity in 1994, originally donating monthly, to eventually joining the board and serving as president.

His cycling fundraisers have taken him across the United States and even across the Canadian border. His rides have led him to raise more than \$150,000 for Habitat for Humanity.

Mr. Speaker, John's passion for helping others is admirable. Congratulations on completing this journey.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 19, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 19, 2021, at 12:02 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable Adlai Ewing Stevenson III, former United States Senator for the State of Illinois S. Res. 420.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Deputy Clerk.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MANNING) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE IN ADVANCED AND CONTINUOUS PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4369) to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to provide for designation of institutions of higher education that provide research, data, and leadership on continuous manufacturing as National Centers of Excellence in Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4369

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Centers of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE IN ADVANCED AND CONTINUOUS PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 3016 of the 21st Century Cures Act (21 U.S.C. 399h) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3016. NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE IN ADVANCED AND CONTINUOUS PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING.

“(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs—

“(1) shall solicit and, beginning not later than one year after the date of enactment of the National Centers of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Act of 2021, receive requests from institutions of higher education, or consortia of institutions of higher education, to be designated as a National Center of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (in this section referred to as a ‘National Center of Excellence’) to support the advancement, development, and implementation of advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing; and

“(2) shall so designate not more than 5 institutions of higher education or consortia of such institutions that—

“(A) request such designation; and

“(B) meet the criteria specified in subsection (c).

“(b) *REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION.*—A request for designation under subsection (a) shall be made to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. Any such request shall include a description of how the institution of higher education, or consortium of institutions of higher education, meets or plans to meet each of the criteria specified in subsection (c).

“(c) *CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION DESCRIBED.*—The criteria specified in this subsection with respect to an institution of higher education, or consortium of institutions of higher education, are that the institution or consortium has, as of the date of the submission of a request under subsection (a) by such institution or consortium—

“(1) physical and technical capacity for research, development, implementation, and demonstration of advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing;

“(2) manufacturing knowledge-sharing networks with other institutions of higher education, large and small pharmaceutical manufacturers, generic and nonprescription manufacturers, contract manufacturers, and other relevant entities;

“(3) proven capacity to design, develop, implement, and demonstrate new, highly effective technologies for use in advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing;

“(4) a track record for creating, preserving, and transferring knowledge with respect to advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing;

“(5) the proven ability to facilitate training of an adequate future workforce for research on, and implementation of, advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing; and

“(6) experience in participating in and leading advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing technology partnerships with other institutions of higher education, large and small pharmaceutical manufacturers, generic and nonprescription manufacturers, contract manufacturers, and other relevant entities—

“(A) to support companies seeking to implement advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing in the United States;

“(B) to support Federal agencies with technical assistance and employee training, which may include regulatory and quality metric guidance as applicable, and hands-on training, for advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing;

“(C) with respect to advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing, to organize and

conduct research and development activities needed to create new and more effective technology, develop and share knowledge, create intellectual property, and maintain technological leadership;

“(D) to develop best practices for designing and implementing advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing processes; and

“(E) to assess and respond to the national workforce needs for advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing, including the development and implementing of training programs.

“(d) *TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION.*—The Secretary may terminate the designation of any National Center of Excellence designated under this section if the Secretary determines such National Center of Excellence no longer meets the criteria specified in subsection (c). Not later than 90 days before the effective date of such a termination, the Secretary shall provide written notice to the National Center of Excellence, including the rationale for such termination.

“(e) *CONDITIONS FOR DESIGNATION.*—As a condition of designation as a National Center of Excellence under this section, the Secretary shall require that an institution of higher education or consortium of institutions of higher education enter into an agreement with the Secretary under which the institution or consortium agrees—

“(1) to collaborate directly with the Food and Drug Administration to publish the reports required by subsection (g);

“(2) to share data with the Food and Drug Administration regarding best practices and research generated through the funding under subsection (f);

“(3) to develop, along with industry partners (which may include large and small biopharmaceutical manufacturers, generic and nonprescription manufacturers, and contract research organizations or contract manufacturers that carry out drug development and manufacturing activities) and another institution or consortium designated under this section, if any, a roadmap for developing an advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing workforce;

“(4) to develop, along with industry partners and other institutions or consortia of such institutions designated under this section, a roadmap for strengthening existing, and developing new, relationships with other institutions of higher education or consortia thereof; and

“(5) to provide an annual report to the Food and Drug Administration regarding the institution's or consortium's activities under this section, including a description of how the institution or consortium continues to meet and make progress on the criteria specified in subsection (c).

“(f) *FUNDING.*—

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall award funding, through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, to the National Centers of Excellence designated under this section for the purpose of studying and recommending improvements to advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing, including such improvements as may enable the Centers—

“(A) to continue to meet the conditions specified in subsection (e);

“(B) to expand capacity for research on, and development of, advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing; and

“(C) to implement research infrastructure in advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing suitable for accelerating the development of drug products needed to respond to emerging medical threats, such as emerging drug shortages, quality issues disrupting the supply chain, epidemics and pandemics, and other such situations requiring the rapid development of new products or new manufacturing processes.

“(2) *CONSISTENCY WITH FDA MISSION.*—As a condition on receipt of funding under this subsection, a National Center of Excellence shall

agree to consider any input from the Secretary regarding the use of funding that would—

“(A) help to further the advancement of advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing through the National Center of Excellence; and

“(B) be relevant to the mission of the Food and Drug Administration.

“(3) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this section shall be construed as precluding a National Center for Excellence designated under this section from receiving funds under any other provision of this Act or any other Federal law.

“(g) *ANNUAL REVIEW AND REPORTS.*—

“(1) *ANNUAL REPORT.*—Beginning not later than one year after the date on which the first designation is made under subsection (a), and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—

“(A) submit to Congress a report describing the activities, partnerships and collaborations, Federal policy recommendations, previous and continuing funding, and findings of, and any other applicable information from, the National Centers of Excellence designated under this section;

“(B) include in such report an accounting of the Federal administrative expenses described in subsection (i)(2) over the reporting period; and

“(C) make such report available to the public in an easily accessible electronic format on the website of the Food and Drug Administration.

“(2) *REVIEW OF NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE AND POTENTIAL DESIGNEES.*—The Secretary shall periodically review the National Centers of Excellence designated under this section to ensure that such National Centers of Excellence continue to meet the criteria for designation under this section.

“(3) *REPORT ON LONG-TERM VISION OF FDA ROLE.*—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the first designation is made under subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation with the National Centers of Excellence designated under this section, shall submit a report to the Congress on the long-term vision of the Department of Health and Human Services on the role of the Food and Drug Administration in supporting advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing, including—

“(A) a national framework of principles related to the implementation and regulation of advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing;

“(B) a plan for the development of Federal regulations and guidance for how advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing can be incorporated into the development of pharmaceuticals and regulatory responsibilities of the Food and Drug Administration;

“(C) a plan for development of Federal regulations or guidance for how advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing will be reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration; and

“(D) appropriate feedback solicited from the public, which may include other institutions of higher education, large and small biopharmaceutical manufacturers, generic and nonprescription manufacturers, and contract manufacturers.

“(h) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

“(1) *ADVANCED.*—The term ‘advanced’, with respect to pharmaceutical manufacturing, refers to an approach that incorporates novel technology, or uses an established technique or technology in a new or innovative way, that enhances drug quality or improves the performance of a manufacturing process.

“(2) *CONTINUOUS.*—The term ‘continuous’, with respect to pharmaceutical manufacturing, refers to a process—

“(A) where the input materials are continuously fed into and transformed within the process, and the processed output materials are continuously removed from the system; and

“(B) that consists of an integrated process that consists of a series of two or more simultaneous unit operations.

“(3) *INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.*—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

“(4) *SECRETARY.*—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

“(i) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(2) *FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.*—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall not use more than eight percent for Federal administrative expenses, including training, technical assistance, reporting, and evaluation.”

(b) *TRANSITION RULE.*—Section 3016 of the 21st Century Cures Act (21 U.S.C. 399h), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this section, shall apply with respect to grants awarded under such section before such date of enactment.

(c) *CLERICAL AMENDMENT.*—The item relating to section 3016 in the table of contents in section 1(b) of the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255) is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 3016. National Centers of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4369.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, my colleagues and I on the Energy and Commerce Committee have been working on legislation to invest in and support American pharmaceutical manufacturing to reduce our dependence on items produced abroad, such as active ingredients and raw materials. As the COVID-19 pandemic has made clear, domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing is critical to our Nation's public health and global economic competitiveness.

The bill before us now, H.R. 4369, would leverage the expertise and ingenuity of academic institutions in the United States to help support and develop advanced manufacturing technologies right here at home. The legislation will improve the quality of our pharmaceuticals, reduce drug shortages, and help to produce more nimble and efficient manufacturing processes that could be replicated throughout the Nation.

Specifically, H.R. 4369 would direct the Food and Drug Administration to designate a number of American aca-

demic institutions as national centers of excellence. It then provides funding to these centers to develop advanced and continuous manufacturing.

Now, continuous manufacturing is an emerging technology whereby a finished product is produced in a continuous stream, making it more efficient than the current so-called batch model that can be slow and may be subject to the risk of defects or errors during the manufacturing process.

The centers would be required to work closely with the FDA and industry to support regulatory guidance and expertise, catalyze research and development in advanced and continuous manufacturing technologies, and cultivate an advanced pharmaceutical manufacturing workforce here in the United States.

The legislation requires that the majority of the \$100 million in funding be awarded directly to the designated centers of excellence, while also providing resources for FDA technical assistance, guidance, or training.

H.R. 4369 sets us on the right track for advanced manufacturing here at home.

This legislation passed the House last Congress but was not taken up in the Senate. If we are to meet the goal and demand for uninterrupted access and supply of critical drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients, the time to act is now.

I want to thank our Health Subcommittee Ranking Member GUTHRIE for working with me on this legislation, as well as full committee Ranking Member RODGERS and Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ANNA ESHOO.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4369, and I hope the Senate will follow suit so that we can finally expand advanced and continuous manufacturing technology here in the United States.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4369, the National Centers of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Act, a bill I introduced with my colleague, Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman FRANK PALLONE. I enjoyed working with him on this bill.

In 2016, I was proud to work with my fellow committee members on the 21st Century Cures Act, which included legislation to issue grants for institutions of higher education to study the process of continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing.

H.R. 4369, which we are considering today, builds on this partnership established in the Cures Act. Advanced and continuous manufacturing for pharmaceuticals is a new technology that allows for drugs to be produced in a continuous stream, helping drugs get into the market faster.

This is something that has become increasingly important during the

COVID-19 pandemic. We need to ensure that our drug supply chain does not depend too heavily on other countries, such as China.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4369, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, this is an important bill. We have all seen what happened with COVID-19, our dependence on the global supply chain, particularly in pharmaceuticals. It is a national security issue that we have our own production here.

As we saw, we have had shortages during the height of the pandemic, and we are still experiencing other supply chain issues. As we know, those will work themselves out.

Having access to our own pharmaceuticals is not a luxury that we have time for them to work out themselves. We are hopeful that we will get things moving again in a normal supply chain, but we absolutely must take the action necessary to make sure that we make it in America, and we don't depend on countries such as China.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I, too, would say this is an important bill, both from the point of view of moving toward more domestic manufacturing and addressing the supply chain shortages that we saw during COVID-19 for drugs.

Madam Speaker, I ask for Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4369, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

STATE OPIOID RESPONSE GRANT AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2379) to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to reauthorize and expand a grant program for State response to the opioid use disorders crisis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2379

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE TO OPIOID AND STIMULANT USE AND MISUSE.

Section 1003 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-3 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1003. GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE TO OPIOID AND STIMULANT USE AND MISUSE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’) shall carry out the grant program described in subsection (b) for purposes of addressing opioid and stimulant use and misuse, within States, Indian Tribes, and populations served by Tribal organizations and Urban Indian organizations.

“(b) GRANTS PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall award grants to States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations for the purpose of addressing opioid and stimulant use and misuse, within such States, such Indian Tribes, and populations served by such Tribal organizations and Urban Indian organizations, in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(2) MINIMUM ALLOCATIONS; PREFERENCE.—In determining grant amounts for each recipient of a grant under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(A) ensure that each State receives not less than \$4,000,000; and

“(B) give preference to States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations whose populations have an incidence or prevalence of opioid use disorders or stimulant use or misuse that is substantially higher relative to the populations of other States, other Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, or Urban Indian organizations, as applicable.

“(3) FORMULA METHODOLOGY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Before publishing a funding opportunity announcement with respect to grants under this section, the Secretary shall—

“(i) develop a formula methodology to be followed in allocating grant funds awarded under this section among grantees, which includes performance assessments for continuation awards; and

“(ii) not later than 30 days after developing the formula methodology under clause (i), submit the formula methodology to—

“(I) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(II) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

“(B) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act of 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

“(i) assesses how grant funding is allocated to States under this section and how such allocations have changed over time;

“(ii) assesses how any changes in funding under this section have affected the efforts of States to address opioid or stimulant use or misuse; and

“(iii) assesses the use of funding provided through the grant program under this section and other similar grant programs administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be used for carrying out

activities that supplement activities pertaining to opioid and stimulant use and misuse, undertaken by the State agency responsible for administering the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant under subpart II of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-21 et seq.), which may include public health-related activities such as the following:

“(A) Implementing prevention activities, and evaluating such activities to identify effective strategies to prevent substance use disorders.

“(B) Establishing or improving prescription drug monitoring programs.

“(C) Training for health care practitioners, such as best practices for prescribing opioids, pain management, recognizing potential cases of substance use disorders, referral of patients to treatment programs, preventing diversion of controlled substances, and overdose prevention.

“(D) Supporting access to health care services, including—

“(i) services provided by federally certified opioid treatment programs;

“(ii) outpatient and residential substance use disorder treatment services that utilize medication-assisted treatment, as appropriate; or

“(iii) other appropriate health care providers to treat substance use disorders.

“(E) Recovery support services, including—

“(i) community-based services that include peer supports;

“(ii) mutual aid recovery programs that support medication-assisted treatment; or

“(iii) services to address housing needs and family issues.

“(F) Other public health-related activities, as the State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Urban Indian organization determines appropriate, related to addressing substance use disorders within the State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Urban Indian organization, including directing resources in accordance with local needs related to substance use disorders.

“(c) ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.—A State receiving a grant under subsection (b) shall include in reporting related to substance use disorders submitted to the Secretary pursuant to section 1942 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-52), a description of—

“(1) the purposes for which the grant funds received by the State under such subsection for the preceding fiscal year were expended and a description of the activities of the State under the grant;

“(2) the ultimate recipients of amounts provided to the State; and

“(3) the number of individuals served through the grant.

“(d) LIMITATIONS.—Any funds made available pursuant to subsection (i)—

“(1) shall not be used for any purpose other than the grant program under subsection (b); and

“(2) shall be subject to the same requirements as substance use disorders prevention and treatment programs under titles V and XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq., 300w et seq.).

“(e) INDIAN TRIBES, TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations, shall identify and establish appropriate mechanisms for Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations to demonstrate or report the information as required under subsections (b), (c), and (d).

“(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than September 30, 2024, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of

the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a report that includes a summary of the information provided to the Secretary in reports made pursuant to subsections (c) and (e), including—

“(1) the purposes for which grant funds are awarded under this section;

“(2) the activities of the grant recipients; and

“(3) for each State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, and Urban Indian organization that receives a grant under this section, the funding level provided to such recipient.

“(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, including through the Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Center of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, shall provide States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations, as applicable, with technical assistance concerning grant application and submission procedures under this section, award management activities, and enhancing outreach and direct support to rural and underserved communities and providers in addressing substance use disorders.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given the term ‘Indian tribe’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(2) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Tribal organization’ has the meaning given the term ‘tribal organization’ in such section 4.

“(3) STATE.—The term ‘State’ has the meaning given such term in section 1954(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-64(b)).

“(4) URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Urban Indian organization’ has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out the grant program under subsection (b), there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,750,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027, to remain available until expended.

“(2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year to award grants under subsection (b), the Secretary shall not use more than 20 percent for Federal administrative expenses, training, technical assistance, and evaluation.

“(3) SET ASIDE.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year to award grants under subsection (b) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall—

“(A) award 5 percent to Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations; and

“(B) of the amount remaining after application of subparagraph (A), set aside up to 15 percent for awards to States with the highest age-adjusted rate of drug overdose death based on the ordinal ranking of States according to the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in

which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2379.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2379, the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act of 2021.

The substance use and opioid crisis continues to be a public health emergency and has evolved into a devastating dual threat when combined with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Opioids are the leading cause of drug overdose deaths in the United States. Tragically, last year, more than 93,000 Americans died from an opioid overdose. That is the highest 12-month death toll since the beginning of the opioid epidemic.

Now, experts suspect that the COVID-19 pandemic only exacerbated this terrible record last year. Overall, it is estimated that more than 20 million Americans have a substance use disorder. While treatment and services are available, many do not have access to or are not aware of the care in their communities.

H.R. 2379 basically supports our ongoing work to combat the opioid crisis, and the legislation enhances our efforts in the 21st Century Cures Act and the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act. It does this by authorizing the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration State Opioid Response grant program, better known as SAMHSA's SOR grant program.

The bill also aligns the authorization with authorities included in the 21st Century Cures Act.

Although the SAMHSA grant program has been funded through the appropriations process since 2018, it does not have a statutory authorization. This legislation provides that important authorization and ensures future funding.

Today, the SOR grants are used to enhance prevention and recovery activities across the States, including support services to address stimulant misuse and use disorders. These grants also reduce barriers to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder, which is critical to addressing the treatment gap and reducing the number of overdose deaths.

This bill also provides Congress more information and transparency about existing funding, including the formula used to make allocations to States. This information will allow us to examine how changes to these allocations impact the progress States are making to address the opioid crisis.

It is important for this program to direct resources to communities most in need or where surges in opioid or stimulant use are occurring, and this

information will help us make sure that resources are getting to where they are needed the most.

I want to thank the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), for his leadership on this issue. I also want to thank my Republican committee colleagues for their support on this legislation, as we continue our work to address the substance use crisis in this country.

Madam Speaker, the bill unanimously passed the House last year. I urge my colleagues to support it once again today. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2379, the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act. This important bill authorizes the appropriations for the State Opioid Response grant program administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The United States still remains in the midst of an opioid crisis that has only been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Federal grants have provided a substantial level of support to States that are on the front lines of addressing substance use disorders, including opioid and stimulant use disorders.

H.R. 2379 would ensure continued, predictable support for substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts for several years. I support passage of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), the author of the bill.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support my bill, the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act.

This bipartisan bill directly addresses the worsening opioid crisis by authorizing \$10.5 billion over 6 years in grants to States and Tribes. This funding will prevent and treat those suffering from addiction.

During Recovery Month last month, I met with several healthcare providers to discuss the challenges faced by those in recovery. We hear time and time again how individuals in recovery often struggle to access the resources they need.

This bill meets the moment by giving States and Tribes the consistent, necessary funding they need to meet their specific needs.

I want to thank Energy and Commerce Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member McMORRIS RODGERS, and Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO, and my friend, Subcommittee Ranking Member GUTHRIE, for considering this bill.

I thank our bipartisan sponsors. In particular, I want to thank Congresswoman SHERRILL, Congressman BAIRD, and Congressman ARMSTRONG for their

advocacy. I am so grateful to the members of the Bipartisan Addiction and Mental Health Task Force for helping us get this over the finish line.

When we put aside partisan politics and focus on the real issues and work hard, we can make a difference. For these reasons, I urge a "yes" vote on the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act.

□ 1615

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Maryland for the kind words.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), my friend and an important member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2379, the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act.

This legislation provides critical resources to State and local governments combating the opioid crisis that has crippled communities across the United States, including Utah.

This legislation will give State and local governments flexibility in addressing this tragic epidemic in their communities.

For example, in Utah there are significant socioeconomic differences between Price and Orem, two communities I represent that are both fighting addiction.

We have to allow experts on the ground to address these challenges accordingly, which is why I strongly support this legislation.

Equally as important is ensuring we have the workforce to treat individuals suffering with addiction.

That is why I recently introduced the Helping Enable Access to Lifesaving Services Act, or the HEALS Act.

The HEALS Act would complement the State opioid response grants with targeted Federal dollars to help train future behavioral healthcare workers in areas of high need.

Taken together, these are the necessary steps to fight addiction in communities across our country, which has taken the lives of nearly 100,000 Americans in this past year alone.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2379 and my legislation, the HEALS Act.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2379 to extend and broaden our efforts to help Americans with substance use disorder get the help they need to help prevent addiction and to save lives.

I thank my friends, Mr. TRONE and Ms. SHERRILL, for their leadership.

Earlier this year, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced

that opioid response grantees will now be able to use these funds to expand access to fentanyl test strips.

Tragically, that announcement came just 1 month after the death of my dear nephew, Eli Weinstock.

At just 20 years old, Eli died of an unintentional fentanyl overdose after ingesting a legal herbal supplement tainted with fentanyl.

Out of our grief, Eli's family created an organization, BirdieLight, to increase awareness of fentanyl risks and the tools like fentanyl test strips needed to save lives.

From 2019 to 2020, overdose deaths spiked by over 22,000 to a record 93,331 Americans who died of overdose in 2020.

Young people aged 15 to 24 saw a nearly 50 percent increase in 1 year.

Last month, the Drug Enforcement Administration issued its first public safety alert in 6 years to warn of the surge of counterfeit pills laced with fentanyl.

The DEA has seized over 11.3 million fake pills over the past year, more than the previous 2 years combined.

Fentanyl has been found in fake imitations of real prescription medications, including oxycodone, Xanax, and stimulants like Adderall.

These substances are easily acquired on social media platforms or from friends who have no idea where they came from or what is in them.

We need to talk about this. We need to change this. We need to act.

We need to do it for Eli and for the hundreds of Americans who die of overdose every day in this country.

This legislation is an important first step. I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Across the country, the opioid epidemic is devastating families and communities.

In Rhode Island, the COVID-19 pandemic is only worsening this crisis. In 2020 alone, accidental overdose deaths in Rhode Island increased by 25 percent, with most involving opioids.

State Opioid Response funding has been critical to combating this deadly epidemic and helped provide Rhode Islanders with the resources we need to combat drug abuse, prevent overdoses, and save lives.

The majority of Rhode Islanders who lost their lives to an opioid overdose in recent years had a history of substance abuse without treatment, and we need resources to intervene now.

State Opioid Response funding has helped provide the support and treatment people suffering addiction need so desperately.

It means access to naloxone and training on how to use it. It means paths to recovery. And it means saving lives.

I thank Representative TRONE for introducing H.R. 2379, the State Opioid Response Grant Authorization Act of 2021 to support States in their fight against this opioid epidemic.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation and save lives.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I think this is a good bill. It is an important bill.

All of our States have been affected by the opioid crisis, so it is good that we are here today focusing on this in a bipartisan way working together.

Madam Speaker, I urge the support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, again, this is a very important bill addressing the opioid epidemic with these various grant programs.

Madam Speaker, I would ask for support on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2379, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES PANDEMIC RELIEF ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 654) to provide the Administrator of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program the authority to waive the Federal fund limitation for the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 654

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Drug-Free Communities Pandemic Relief Act".

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF FEDERAL FUND LIMITATION FOR THE DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to subsection (b), if the Administrator of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program determines that, as a result of the public health emergency declared pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) as a result of COVID-19, an eligible coalition is unable to raise the amount of non-Federal funds, including in-kind contributions, agreed to be raised by the coalition for a fiscal year under an agreement entered into with the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) or (3) of section 1032(b) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1532(b)), the Administrator may, notwithstanding such para-

graphs, provide to the eligible coalition the grant or renewal grant, as applicable, for that fiscal year in an amount—

(1) with respect to an initial grant or renewal grant described under paragraph (1)(A) or (3)(A) of such section, that exceeds the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the eligible coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year;

(2) with respect to a renewal grant described under paragraph (3)(D)(i) of such section, that exceeds 125 percent of the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the eligible coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year; and

(3) with respect to a renewal grant described under paragraph (3)(D)(ii) of such section, that exceeds 150 percent of the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the eligible coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year.

(b) *LIMITATION.*—The Administrator may not provide a grant or renewal grant to an eligible coalition in an amount exceeding the amount of funds initially agreed to be provided by the Administrator under the applicable agreement.

SEC. 3. RAISING CAP ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES UNDER ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988.

Section 1024(b) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1524(b)) is amended by striking "8 percent" and inserting "12 percent".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 654.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 654, the Drug-Free Communities Pandemic Relief Act.

Since 1998, the Drug-Free Communities Program has been a pillar of our Nation's drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention efforts.

The program is designed with community-based approaches in mind to reach at-risk communities, including racial and ethnic minorities and the LGBTQ community. It is estimated that one in five Americans live in a community with a Drug-Free Communities Coalition, and over 300,000 partners are engaged in prevention efforts.

Like many mission-driven, community-service organizations, Drug-Free Communities Coalitions have faced unprecedented challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many have had trouble sustaining their programming amid increasing rates of substance use. This is in part due to an inability to meet the matching fund requirements required of those receiving Drug-Free Communities grants.

H.R. 654 would allow the Drug-Free Communities Coalitions to seek

matching fund waivers and resume their work to enhance drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention efforts. The legislation also allows additional funds to be made available for expanded technical assistance by the Drug-Free Communities Program, as requested in the administration's fiscal year 2022 budget. This additional support would provide critical resources to the Drug-Free Communities Coalitions facing the greatest challenges posed by the pandemic.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 654, a bipartisan bill that will allow important work to continue in our communities.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 654, the Drug-Free Communities Pandemic Relief Act, which was introduced by Representatives JOYCE and KILMER.

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program funds community-based coalitions that work to prevent youth substance use disorders. Their work at the local level is important, especially as we sadly saw a record in overdose deaths last year.

We all know that the economic consequences of the pandemic have impacted many sectors, and that includes the sustainability of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program. Under current law, coalitions that receive Federal grants must match part of the funding with non-Federal funds. But the economic consequences of the pandemic have left many coalitions struggling to meet the matching requirement.

H.R. 654 temporarily permits the Office of National Drug Control Policy to waive the local matching requirement if a coalition is unable to fulfill this requirement due to the pandemic. Providing targeted relief for these coalitions will help them continue to implement local strategies to address the increases in substance use disorders and overdose deaths in our communities.

I thank Representatives JOYCE and KILMER for leading the support initiative, and I urge a "yes" vote.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE), who is the primary sponsor of this piece of legislation.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Drug-Free Communities Pandemic Relief Act.

The unfortunate reality is that while the COVID-19 pandemic ravaged our Nation last year, so did the opioid crisis.

More than 93,000 overdose deaths were reported in 2020.

Meanwhile, enough fentanyl has been seized at our southern border this year to kill the entire U.S. population seven times over.

And just the other week, the DEA warned that counterfeit pills laced with this deadly synthetic opioid are spreading across all 50 States.

These statistics are harrowing, and the stories of loss they cause are heart-breaking. All of us have loved ones, friends, or neighbors in our communities that have been impacted.

As a former Geauga County prosecutor, I saw firsthand how addiction has devastated communities in northeast Ohio and know how important it is to support local efforts that reduce and prevent youth drug use.

That is why I introduced the Drug-Free Communities Pandemic Relief Act with my friend and colleague on the other side of the aisle, Congressman KILMER.

Recognizing that local problems need local solutions, the Drug-Free Communities Program provides funding to local coalitions that engage multiple sectors of their communities in order to reduce and prevent substance abuse disorder among younger Americans.

No other drug prevention program has consistently achieved the same reduction in youth drug use than the Drug-Free Communities Program has.

However, hundreds of coalitions have been unable to meet the program's local matching requirements due to financial difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

My bipartisan legislation will address that challenge and ensure these coalitions have the resources and flexibility they need during these difficult times to combat the crisis of addiction gripping our country.

With more Americans dying from drug overdoses than ever before, it is critical that we do everything we can to support and empower those working on the front lines in our communities to reduce and prevent addiction among our children.

I strongly urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill today.

□ 1630

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, my friend from Ohio said it best. Local solutions to community problems. It is a national problem. It is a statewide problem. But it is happening in each community, and so local solutions are part of the strategy moving forward. And giving these coalitions the opportunity to participate in these grants as they have seen some other funding and other resources dry up due to the pandemic, it is something that is important for us to continue and move this forward. I appreciate my friend from Ohio and my other good friend from Washington State for moving this forward.

Madam Speaker, I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge support for this bill. It is very important in terms of trying to promote these coalitions at a local community level to prevent drug overuse.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 654, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3635) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Strategic National Stockpile, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3635

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act of 2021".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Reimbursable transfers.
- Sec. 3. Equipment maintenance.
- Sec. 4. Supply chain flexibility manufacturing pilot.
- Sec. 5. GAO study on the feasibility and benefits of a user fee agreement.
- Sec. 6. Grants for State strategic stockpiles.
- Sec. 7. Action reporting.
- Sec. 8. Improved, transparent processes.
- Sec. 9. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. REIMBURSABLE TRANSFERS.

Section 319F-2(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) TRANSFERS AND REIMBURSEMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Without regard to chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary may transfer to any Federal department or agency, on a reimbursable basis, any drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and other supplies in the stockpile if—

"(i) the transferred supplies are less than one year from expiry;

"(ii) the stockpile is able to replenish the supplies, as appropriate; and

"(iii) the Secretary decides the transfer is in the best interest of the United States Government.

“(B) USE OF REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursement derived from the transfer of supplies pursuant to subparagraph (A) may, to the extent and in the amounts made available in advance in appropriations Acts, be used by the Secretary to carry out this section. Funds made available pursuant to the preceding sentence are in addition to any other funds that may be made available for such purpose.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This paragraph shall not be construed to preclude transfers of products in the stockpile under other authorities.

“(D) REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on each transfer made under this paragraph and the amount received by the Secretary in exchange for that transfer.

“(E) SUNSET.—The authority to make transfers under this paragraph shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2024.”.

SEC. 3. EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.

Section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (I), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by inserting the following new subparagraph at the end:

“(K) ensure contents of the stockpile remain in good working order and, as appropriate, conduct maintenance services on contents of the stockpile; and”;

(2) in subsection (c)(7)(B), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(ix) EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SERVICE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into contracts for the procurement of equipment maintenance services.”.

SEC. 4. SUPPLY CHAIN FLEXIBILITY MANUFACTURING PILOT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 319F-2(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(a)(3)), as amended by section 3, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(L) enhance medical supply chain elasticity and establish and maintain domestic reserves of critical medical supplies (including personal protective equipment, ancillary medical supplies, and other applicable supplies required for the administration of drugs, vaccines and other biological products, and other medical devices (including diagnostic tests)) by—

“(i) increasing emergency stock of critical medical supplies;

“(ii) geographically diversifying domestic production of such medical supplies, as appropriate;

“(iii) entering into cooperative agreements or partnerships with respect to manufacturing lines, facilities, and equipment for the domestic production of such medical supplies; and

“(iv) managing, either directly or through cooperative agreements with manufacturers and distributors, domestic reserves established under this subparagraph by refreshing and replenishing stock of such medical supplies.”.

(b) REPORTING; SUNSET.—Section 319F-2(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(a)), as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) REPORTING.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the

House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate a report on the details of each cooperative agreement or partnership entered into under paragraph (3)(L), including the amount expended by the Secretary on each such cooperative agreement or partnership.

“(8) SUNSET.—The authority to enter into cooperative agreements or partnerships pursuant to paragraph (3)(L) shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2024.”.

(c) FUNDING.—Section 319F-2(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) SUPPLY CHAIN ELASTICITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out subsection (a)(3)(L), there is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024, to remain available until expended.

“(B) RELATION TO OTHER AMOUNTS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A) for the purpose of carrying out subsection (a)(3)(L) is in addition to any other amounts available for such purpose.”.

SEC. 5. GAO STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY AND BENEFITS OF A USER FEE AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to investigate the feasibility of establishing user fees to offset certain Federal costs attributable to the procurement of single-source materials for the Strategic National Stockpile under section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) and distributions of such materials from the Stockpile. In conducting this study, the Comptroller General shall consider, to the extent information is available—

(1) whether entities receiving such distributions generate profits from those distributions;

(2) any Federal costs attributable to such distributions;

(3) whether such user fees would provide the Secretary with funding to potentially offset procurement costs of such materials for the Strategic National Stockpile; and

(4) any other issues the Comptroller General identifies as relevant.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2024, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Congress a report on the findings and conclusions of the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 6. GRANTS FOR STATE STRATEGIC STOCKPILES.

Title III of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 319F-4 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6e) the following new section:

“SEC. 319F-5. GRANTS FOR STATE STRATEGIC STOCKPILES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish a pilot program consisting of awarding grants to States to expand or maintain a strategic stockpile of commercially available drugs, devices, personal protective equipment, and other products deemed by the State to be essential in the event of a public health emergency.

“(b) ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) USES.—A State receiving a grant under this section may use the grant funds to—

“(A) acquire commercially available products listed pursuant to paragraph (2) for inclusion in the State’s strategic stockpile;

“(B) store, maintain, and distribute products in such stockpile; and

“(C) conduct planning in connection with such activities.

“(2) LIST.—The Secretary shall develop and publish a list of the products that are eligible, as described in subsection (a), for inclusion in a State’s strategic stockpile using funds received under this section.

“(3) CONSULTATION.—In developing the list under paragraph (2) and otherwise determining the allowable uses of grant funds under this section, the Secretary shall consult with States and relevant stakeholders, including public health organizations.

“(c) FUNDING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may not obligate or expend any funds to award grants or fund any previously awarded grants under this section for a fiscal year unless the total amount made available to carry out section 319F-2 for such fiscal year is equal to or greater than the total amount of funds made available to carry out section 319F-2 for fiscal year 2022.

“(d) MATCHING FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the costs of expanding and maintaining a strategic stockpile through a grant under this section, as a condition on receipt of the grant, a State shall make available (directly) non-Federal contributions in cash toward such costs in an amount that is equal to not less than the amount of Federal funds provided through the grant.

“(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of paragraph (1) with respect to a State for the first two years of the State receiving a grant under this section if the Secretary determines that such waiver is needed for the State to establish a strategic stockpile described in subsection (a).

“(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to States in establishing, expanding, and maintaining a stockpile described in subsection (a).

“(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘drug’ has the meaning given to that term in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$3,500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024, to remain available until expended.

“(h) SUNSET.—The authority vested by this section terminates at the end of fiscal year 2024.”.

SEC. 7. ACTION REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall—

(1) not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate regarding all State, local, Tribal, and territorial requests for supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile related to COVID-19; and

(2) not less than every 30 days thereafter through the end of the emergency period (as such term is defined in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B))), submit to such committees an updated version of such report.

(b) REPORTING PERIOD.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report under subsection (a) shall address all requests described in such subsection made during the period—

(A) beginning on January 31, 2022; and

(B) ending on the date that is 30 days before the date of submission of the report.

(2) UPDATES.—Each update to the report under subsection (a) shall address all requests described in such subsection made during the period—

(A) beginning at the end of the previous reporting period under this section; and

(B) ending on the date that is 30 days before the date of submission of the updated report.

(c) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report under subsection (a) (and updates thereto) shall include—

(1) the details of each request described in such subsection, including—

(A) the specific medical countermeasures, devices, personal protective equipment, and other materials requested; and

(B) the amount of such materials requested; and

(2) the outcomes of each request described in subsection (a), including—

(A) whether the request was wholly fulfilled, partially fulfilled, or denied;

(B) if the request was wholly or partially fulfilled, the fulfillment amount; and

(C) if the request was partially fulfilled or denied, a rationale for such outcome.

SEC. 8. IMPROVED, TRANSPARENT PROCESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2022, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall develop and implement improved, transparent processes for the use and distribution of drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and other supplies (including personal protective equipment, ancillary medical supplies, and other applicable supplies required for the administration of drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and diagnostic tests) in the Strategic National Stockpile under section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) (in this section referred to as the “Stockpile”).

(b) PROCESSES.—The processes developed under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the form and manner in which States, localities, Tribes, and territories are required to submit requests for supplies from the Stockpile;

(2) the criteria used by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in responding to such requests, including the reasons for fulfilling or denying such requests;

(3) what circumstances result in prioritization of distribution of supplies from the Stockpile to States, localities, Tribes, or territories;

(4) clear plans for future, urgent communication between the Secretary and States, localities, Tribes, and territories regarding the outcome of such requests; and

(5) any differences in the processes developed under subsection (a) for geographically related emergencies, such as weather events, and national emergencies, such as pandemics.

(c) CLASSIFICATION.—The processes developed under subsection (a) shall be unclassified to the greatest extent possible consistent with national security. The Secretary of Health and Human Services may classify portions of such processes as necessary to protect national security.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than January 1, 2022, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate regarding the improved, transparent processes developed under this section;

(2) include in such report recommendations for opportunities for communication (by telebriefing, phone calls, or in-person meetings) between the Secretary and States, localities, Tribes, and territories regarding such improved, transparent processes; and

(3) submit such report in unclassified form to the greatest extent possible, except that the Secretary may include a classified appendix if necessary to protect national security.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 319F-2(f)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(f)(1)) is amend-

ed by striking “\$610,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$705,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3635.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3635, the Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act of 2021.

This bill makes long-overdue improvements to the Strategic National Stockpile to ensure we have access to critical lifesaving medical supplies during public health emergencies. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a lot of attention around the Strategic National Stockpile and our preparedness for this pandemic.

The stockpile was not stocked as it should have been and this bill makes important improvements to correct that for the future. The bill will ensure that the Strategic National Stockpile, also known as SNS, is operating at its highest potential moving forward in order to continue to respond to COVID-19, and also to prepare for the next public health emergency.

This bipartisan bill seeks to reduce America's dependence on foreign sources of critical medical supplies, including personal protective equipment. It does this by boosting domestic manufacturing to make those supplies in the United States and promoting private-public partnerships to ensure a coordinated response. The legislation also makes needed improvements to the Strategic National Stockpile to ensure it is fully equipped with medical supplies that are safe and in working order.

Importantly, the bill also improves transparency around the readiness of the Strategic National Stockpile and how requests from States and Tribes are being managed. It also directs the Department of Health and Human Services to develop and implement improved, transparent processes for these types of requests moving forward. This will be critical for ensuring adequate supplies within the Strategic National Stockpile, as well as informing readiness efforts in the States and also at Tribal levels.

As healthcare systems all across our Nation continue to be stretched to the

limit combating the COVID-19 Delta variant, we need to continue to push solutions that support our public health and national security response capability. The improvements to the Strategic National Stockpile put forward in this bill are critical to protecting our frontline workers and patients with the supplies that they need to stay safe.

Madam Speaker, I commend the bipartisan leadership of Representatives SLOTKIN and HUDSON in preparing this bill. This bipartisan bill was passed out of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and by this House unanimously last Congress.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to once again join me in strong support of this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3635, Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act, which was spearheaded by Representatives HUDSON and SLOTKIN. This legislation includes several critical initiatives that will improve the Strategic National Stockpile, or SNS.

First, the bill allows the SNS to transfer products between federal agencies and to ensure they are used before their expiration.

Second, the bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to examine user fee agreements, ensure the SNS products are in working order, and allows agreements with domestic producers to improve the supply chain to refresh and replenish existing stocks.

Third, the bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to report on distributions from the SNS, as well as requests for supplies from State, local, Tribal, and territorial agencies.

Finally, the bill authorizes a pilot program to establish State stockpiles. We must ensure our country is prepared to combat the next health crisis, no matter if it is from a disease, disaster, or terrorism.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation to improve and sustain the Strategic National Stockpile, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON), my colleague, and a primary sponsor of this piece of legislation.

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3635, Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act of 2021, a bill I am proud to have introduced along with Representative SLOTKIN.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the dangers of relying on foreign countries for needed medical supplies.

H.R. 3635 will reduce our dependence on foreign sources of supplies like PPE by boosting domestic manufacturing to make these products here in the United States. It would also make critical improvements to our Strategic National Stockpile to ensure it is full and items are ready to be deployed when needed.

Strengthening our stockpile of PPE and domestic manufacturing has never been more important for our economy and our national security. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation so we can be better prepared for the next public health emergency.

Madam Speaker, additionally, I am proud to have introduced H.R. 4032, the Open RAN Outreach Act, a bill that will also be considered by this House today.

The Open RAN Outreach Act will strengthen our telecommunications supply chains and help protect small and rural communications providers from Chinese-backed companies. Protecting our supply chains and pushing back against China are more critical than ever before, especially for our vulnerable telecommunications networks. Providers backed by the Chinese Communist Party have tried to undercut the market and expand their outreach, particularly in our underserved rural communities.

By passing H.R. 4032, we can encourage a competitive market of trusted vendors to expand network access across our country. Just like H.R. 3635, this bill is also critical not just for our economy, but for our national security.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3635, the Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act. A key lesson from the pandemic has been the absolute need to end our dependence on the Chinese Communist Party for the production of medicines, personal protective equipment, and other critical medical supplies.

Now more than ever, we know that secure and resilient supply chains are vital to the safety and success of the American people. It is so critical to focus on breaking our dependency on China and move domestic manufacturing of PPE products back home to the U.S.

Early on in the pandemic, the Department of Homeland Security concluded that China "intentionally concealed the severity" of this virus so they could hoard PPE by blocking exports and buying it up through its state-owned enterprises, a theory that has been confirmed time and time again.

In March of 2020, the New York Times reported that factories in China

were not authorized to export masks, and all the while bought up much of the world's supply first. In February of last year, Chinese entrepreneurs and aid groups visited pharmacies in affluent countries and emerging markets, buying masks in bulk to send to China.

Similarly, the Sydney Morning Herald reported that the Greenland Group, a Chinese government-backed property giant, instructed its employees worldwide—even accountants and receptionists and their HR teams—to stop what they were doing and bulk buy as many medical supplies as they could in January and February of 2020.

It is quite simple. We must not trust the Chinese Communist Party. The bipartisan legislation before us today is a strong step in the right direction toward strengthening American manufacturing of PPE in Indiana and across the rest of the country.

Specifically, it includes the Medical Supplies for Pandemics Act I led with Congresswoman DINGELL, that would enhance medical supply chain elasticity, improve the domestic production of PPE, and partner with private industry to refresh and replenish existing stocks of medical supplies.

Our legislation takes other important measures, such as supporting State efforts to expand and maintain our own stockpiles, improving maintenance of the national stockpile to ensure it is in good working order and allow the transfer of stockpile items nearing their expiration dates to other federal agencies.

To prepare for the next crisis and better protect frontline healthcare workers, we need to boost U.S. manufacturing of PPE and strengthen the Strategic National Stockpile.

Madam Speaker, I urge support, and I thank my colleagues.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this piece of legislation.

Fortunately, the last big pandemic that came across the country was in 1918, the flu pandemic, so over 100 years. What we learned, although it was well-planned and all, the Strategic National Stockpile, until you really face a pandemic like we have, you don't truly understand exactly everything you need to do, although the Strategic National Stockpile was there, it was drawn from, it was used. There were a lot of lessons learned.

Madam Speaker, it is important that we apply these lessons. I appreciate my colleagues for doing this, moving forward. Hopefully, it will be another 100 years or more before we have to use the Strategic National Stockpile, but it certainly is prudent that we are ready.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I agree with my colleague that what this bill does is basically take the lessons that we learned from the pandemic

about what can be done to improve the Strategic National Stockpile for the future.

Madam Speaker, I ask everyone to support the bill on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3635.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SECURE EQUIPMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3919) to ensure that the Federal Communications Commission does not approve radio frequency devices that pose a national security risk, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3919

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Secure Equipment Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. UPDATES TO EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION PROCESS OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

(a) RULEMAKING.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt rules in the proceeding initiated in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the matter of Protecting Against National Security Threats to the Communications Supply Chain through the Equipment Authorization Program (ET Docket No. 21-232; FCC 21-73; adopted June 17, 2021), in accordance with paragraph (2), to update the equipment authorization procedures of the Commission.

(2) *UPDATES REQUIRED.*—In the rules adopted under paragraph (1), the Commission shall clarify that the Commission will no longer review or approve any application for equipment authorization for equipment that is on the list of covered communications equipment or services published by the Commission under section 2(a) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601(a)).

(3) APPLICABILITY.—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—In the rules adopted under paragraph (1), the Commission may not provide for review or revocation of any equipment authorization granted before the date on which such rules are adopted on the basis of the equipment being on the list described in paragraph (2).

(B) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the Commission, other than in the rules adopted under paragraph (1), from—

(i) *examining the necessity of review or revocation of any equipment authorization on the basis of the equipment being on the list described in paragraph (2); or*

(ii) adopting rules providing for any such review or revocation.

(b) *DEFINITION.*—In this section, the term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

□ 1645

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3919.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3919, the Secure Equipment Act of 2021.

Two years ago, we came together on a bipartisan basis to enact the Secure and Trusted Communications Act, legislation that I proudly authored. That bill was an important first step toward securing commercial communications networks in the United States from untrusted foreign adversaries. Among other things, it prohibits certain funds provided by the Federal Communications Commission from being used to purchase or obtain network equipment and services from certain untrusted vendors.

While that legislation established an important foundation and has made great strides in helping secure our communications networks, we have the opportunity today to take the next step by applying those same principles to the FCC's equipment authorization process. We know our adversaries will use any and all potential avenues to weaken our networks, and therefore, we must remain vigilant and prevent it before they can do so.

H.R. 3919 simply requires the FCC to update its equipment authorization rules so that, going forward, the agency will no longer review or approve any application for equipment from vendors that have been determined to be a threat to our national security.

Importantly, while this bill focuses only on the applications that the agency is in the process of reviewing or will receive in the future, it does not prevent the FCC from later studying whether it should review equipment previously authorized but which is now known to pose a threat.

Over the past several years, the Energy and Commerce Committee has worked, on a bipartisan basis, on important security issues, and I commend Representatives Eshoo and Scalise for continuing in that tradition through

their leadership and bipartisan work on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Secure Equipment Act of 2021, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member RODGERS of the full committee, as well as Ranking Member LATTA and Chairman DOYLE of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee, for helping bring my bill, H.R. 3919, the Secure Equipment Act, to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, I also want to especially thank Congresswoman ESHOO for partnering with me on this bill. We have worked on a number of telecommunications laws, and this is yet another example of Congresswoman ESHOO and I coming together, and our staffs, to address a very important threat to American families.

Madam Speaker, my bill is about one thing, and that is stopping the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese companies that act on their behalf from compromising our telecommunications networks and stopping them from jeopardizing American national security and the important data that all Americans hold sacred.

H.R. 3919, the Secure Equipment Act, puts a full stop to China infiltrating our networks by prohibiting the FCC from issuing equipment licenses to Chinese telecommunications equipment companies that are identified as national security threats.

This legislation builds off the important work of the Energy and Commerce Committee when it came together in a bipartisan manner in 2019, as Chairman PALLONE mentioned, on his critical legislation that will address the threat of China by getting the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act signed into law.

One of the requirements of that act instructed the FCC to publish a list of telecommunication equipment companies deemed to be national security threats. In fact, earlier this year, the FCC published that list of companies. As you can see, five companies ended up on that list. All of these companies are Chinese companies that are either partly or wholly owned by the Chinese Government and that have ties to the CCP.

Madam Speaker, we know all too well that the CCP wastes no time and no opportunity to expose American vulnerabilities and to try to undermine our national security. There are way too many examples of that.

Since all Chinese companies are subject to Chinese national security laws, at any point the CCP could choose to exploit these listed companies and require them to tap into their access in American networks to gain critical, sensitive data, both from individuals as well as sensitive government information.

While the 2019 law made great strides in thwarting the threat of China in our networks, U.S. carriers can still privately purchase equipment from these listed companies on the open market.

By prohibiting the FCC from issuing any equipment licenses to these companies that are listed as national security threats, our bill seeks to close the gap in existing law and slam the door on jeopardized Chinese equipment from threatening our American networks and from threatening the privacy and data of American families.

Madam Speaker, the time has never been more urgent. It is important that this body do all it can to stop the undue and malign influences of the CCP from infiltrating our data and our telecommunications network.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), the ranking member of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana, my good friend, the whip of the Republican Party here in the House, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3919, the Secure Equipment Act of 2021, which was introduced by Representatives Scalise and Eshoo.

This bill takes an important step to strengthen the security of our communications network from bad actors like Huawei. The Communist Chinese Party and its allies have been working for years to find ways to access American networks and enter our markets. Our national security agencies agree that Huawei and other untrusted vendors pose an unacceptable risk to our national security. Today, we are sending another strong signal that America will hold China accountable.

Last Congress, we passed the Secure and Trusted Communications Act into law, which took a great first step to secure our networks by prohibiting Federal funds to be used to purchase untrusted equipment and services, still allowing untrusted vendors to enter our market if purchased by private dollars.

H.R. 3919 would strengthen our national security and close this loophole by prohibiting the FCC from licensing any communication equipment by an entity on the Commission's covered list, regardless of whether it was bought using public dollars.

It is critical that we work to stay one step ahead of our adversaries, and this bill would advance our security as 5G is deployed across the country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from

Indiana (Mr. PENCE), my friend and also a member of the committee.

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in staunch support of the bipartisan Secure Equipment Act of 2021.

Hoosiers back home in my home State of Indiana rely heavily on telecom companies to connect them with the critical services they need, particularly healthcare through telehealth. When foreign adversaries, like Communist China, try to prey upon these companies, they are in turn attempting to prey upon hardworking Americans like my constituents. That is why I am proud today to join my colleagues in supporting this vital legislation that would ensure the Federal Government prevents any further Chinese state-backed equipment from being used here in the United States.

This bill is vital to our national security, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, does the whip have any additional speakers?

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman does not, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would just again join, along with my colleague, ANNA ESHOO from California, in urging all Members of the House to pass the Secure Equipment Act and protect the privacy of data from Americans as well as that sensitive information that flows across networks that is also held by the government.

Let's delist and not certify companies that have already been deemed by the FCC to be national security threats. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I would urge, again, bipartisan support. This is an important next step in our effort to try to secure our equipment and prevent foreign actors, such as the Chinese, from interfering with our national security, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3919, the Secure Equipment Act of 2021, as amended.

For over a decade, I have raised concerns about how the vulnerabilities in our telecommunications infrastructure directly impact our national security. On November 2, 2010, I wrote to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) expressing grave concerns about Huawei and ZTE, which have opaque relationships with the Chinese government.

Sadly, in the intervening eleven years, telecommunications companies have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in equipment made by Huawei and ZTE because the equipment is the cheapest available.

On March 12, 2020, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Secure and

Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (STCNA), which directed the FCC to: (i) establish a list of companies deemed to be a national security threat; (ii) prohibit the use of federal funds for purchasing equipment made by those companies; and (iii) authorize funding for U.S. carriers to rip and replace equipment made by those companies. The FCC's list includes Huawei, ZTE, and other companies linked to the Chinese government.

STCNA was a significant step forward for our national security. However, U.S. companies can still privately purchase equipment from these companies. This allows potentially vulnerable equipment into our wireless systems which is a threat to our national security because compromised equipment can include hard-to-detect surveillance capabilities.

On June 15, 2021, Representative STEVE SCALISE and I introduced H.R. 3919 to prohibit the FCC from approving any telecommunications equipment made by companies deemed to be a national security threat. Senators MARCO RUBIO and ED MARKEY have companion legislation in the Senate. The legislation is supported by the FCC's Democratic Acting Chairwoman Jessica Rosenworcel and Republican Commissioner Brendan Carr.

The bill was considered and favorably advanced by voice vote, first by the House Subcommittee on Communications and Technology and then by the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The companion bill was favorably advanced by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

As I stated when STCNA was being considered by our chamber, no one bill can fully protect our telecommunications networks. The threats we face are constantly evolving, and Congress must remain diligent in ensuring our communications are secure, private, and reliable.

H.R. 3919 is a highly important and necessary complement to STCNA and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3919, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

OPEN RAN OUTREACH ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4032) to provide outreach and technical assistance to small providers regarding the benefits of Open RAN networks, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4032

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Open RAN Outreach Act".

SEC. 2. OUTREACH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL PROVIDERS REGARDING OPEN RAN NETWORKS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Assistant Secretary shall conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to small communications network providers—

(1) *to raise awareness regarding the uses, benefits, and challenges of Open RAN networks and other open network architectures; and*

(2) *regarding participation in the Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Grant Program established under section 9202(a)(1) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).*

(b) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *ASSISTANT SECRETARY.*—The term "Assistant Secretary" means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, acting through the head of the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.

(2) *OPEN NETWORK ARCHITECTURE.*—The term "open network architecture" means Open RAN networks and other network elements that follow a set of published open standards for multi-vendor network equipment interoperability, including open core and open transport.

(3) *OPEN RAN NETWORK.*—The term "Open RAN network" means a wireless network that follows the Open Radio Access Network approach to standardization adopted by the O-RAN Alliance, Telecom Infra Project, or Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), or any similar set of published open standards for multi-vendor network equipment interoperability.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide outreach and technical assistance to small providers regarding Open RAN networks, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4032.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4032, the Open RAN Outreach Act.

Open RAN, or Open Radio Access Network, technology is an emerging wireless network architecture that has the potential to drive 5G innovation forward. But like any new technology, we still have much to learn about the possibilities, complexities, and challenges of Open RAN. This is especially true for smaller communications providers.

This bill steps up to the challenge by providing small communications providers with the support they need to

determine whether Open RAN is an appropriate network solution for them. Under the bill, the Assistant Secretary of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, or NTIA, will be required to engage in outreach and provide technical assistance to small communications providers concerning the uses, benefits, and challenges of Open RAN and other open network architectures.

NTIA will also inquire about the providers' participation in the Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Grant Program, which was established in the fiscal year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act.

Madam Speaker, I commend Representatives ALLRED, O'HALLERAN, GUTHRIE, and HUDSON for their bipartisan work on this bill. This is a good bill, as it ensures that our country's small communications providers have the necessary help to make informed decisions about the need for new technology in their wireless networks.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill in a bipartisan manner, and I look forward to its consideration in the Senate. I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1700

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, again, I rise today in support of H.R. 4032, the Open RAN Outreach Act, which was introduced by Representatives ALLRED, GUTHRIE, O'HALLERAN, and HUDSON.

Open RAN compatible technology will play an important role as communications networks evolve over the coming decade. While most networks today are limited to integrated systems provided by one or two vendors, the deployment of Open RAN compatible technology will encourage innovation, competition, and new entrants in the communications marketplace.

By encouraging a robust market for Open RAN compatible technology, the cost of trusted equipment is expected to decrease over time. These lower costs will help smaller wireless providers deploy mobile broadband cost effectively without having to turn to untrusted vendors like Huawei.

As small, and often rural, providers upgrade to 5G and replace untrusted Huawei or ZTE equipment, we must keep in mind the difficulty these providers may have in taking advantage of some of the programs offered in Washington.

H.R. 4032 would require NTIA to conduct outreach and technical assistance to these small and rural providers to make sure they have the information necessary if they choose to take advantage of Open RAN compatible technologies.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ALLRED).

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, our Nation's future depends on protecting our wireless networks from vulnerabilities and untrusted vendors like Chinese-backed companies. That is why today I rise in support of my bipartisan bill, the Open RAN Outreach Act.

This bill encourages the administration to provide outreach and technical assistance to small communications network providers regarding how to use Open Radio Access Networks, or Open RAN technologies, including those produced in my district in north Texas.

Many carriers use a closed or proprietary network, meaning that they need to use one vendor or manufacturer. This can place a substantial cost burden on smaller carriers to reduce costs, potentially by using cheaper, Chinese-owned alternatives like Huawei.

Open RAN allows different components to be produced by different companies, leading to a more diverse and competitive supply chain. My legislation ensures smaller carriers have the tools they need to deploy Open RAN if desired, helping secure our wireless networks.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" in support of this bill.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE).

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4032, the Open RAN Outreach Act.

Untrusted telecommunication companies, such as Chinese Communist Party-backed Huawei, are able to offer low-cost equipment to small and rural providers across the globe due to the Chinese Government subsidizing them.

Due to congressional action, untrusted vendors can no longer provide telecommunications equipment in the U.S., and bills I have supported, such as Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act and USA Telecommunications Act, help remove untrusted equipment to secure our networks and promote competition.

The Open RAN Outreach Act further builds on our efforts to strengthen our supply chain and ensure untrusted equipment is kept out of American telecommunications networks.

Open RAN technology can help diversify telecommunications technology and help increase competition. This technology is an open network infrastructure that can have multiple components from multiple manufacturers.

The Open RAN Outreach Act requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to provide small and rural providers information on the opportunities and challenges of implementing Open RAN compatible technology.

If providers would like to use this technology, this bill also requires NTIA to support implementation of Open RAN technologies. Promoting a

more competitive market of trusted alternative vendors to provide 5G equipment remains an important component in the strategy to protect U.S. networks.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representatives ALLRED, HUDSON, and O'HALLERAN for working with me on this legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I know we had the hearing on Open RAN in committee, and I heard the testimony that day, and how we can expand our networks across the country is absolutely essential. As we know, as we go into the different types of technologies, we are going to need as much as we possibly can, and so this bill is going to help.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the sponsors for bringing it before us today. I urge support of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, in closing, I would ask that Members support this bill that helps our small communications providers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4032, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY, RELIABILITY, AND INTEROPERABILITY COUNCIL ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4067) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a council to make recommendations on ways to increase the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications networks, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4067

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council Act".

SEC. 2. COUNCIL ON COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY, RELIABILITY, AND INTEROPERABILITY.

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Commission shall establish a council, to advise the Commission on issues including the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications networks.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The members of the council shall be appointed by the Chair.

(2) COMPOSITION.—To the extent practicable, the membership of the council shall be composed of the following:

(A) Representatives of companies in the communications industry, except companies that are determined by the Chair to be not trusted.

(B) Representatives of public interest organizations or academic institutions, except public interest organizations or academic institutions that are determined by the Chair to be not trusted.

(C) Representatives of the Federal Government, State governments, local governments, or Tribal Governments, with at least one member representing each such type of government.

(3) KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE.—Each member of the council shall have knowledge and experience relevant to the purpose and goals of the council.

(4) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the council shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

(B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the council is established under subsection (a), and every 2 years thereafter, the council shall submit to the Chair each report adopted by the council during the preceding 2-year period, and any report adopted by any working group of the council during such period, including any such report of the council or a working group containing recommendations on ways to increase the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications networks, and on other relevant issues as appropriate.

(2) AVAILABILITY ON COMMISSION WEBSITE.—The Commission shall make each report submitted under paragraph (1) publicly available on the website of the Commission.

(d) DURATION.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.; relating to the termination of advisory committees) shall not apply to the council.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHAIR.—The term "Chair" means the Chair of the Commission.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COUNCIL.—The term "council" means the council established under subsection (a).

(4) NOT TRUSTED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "not trusted" means, with respect to an entity, that—

(i) the Chair has made a public determination that such entity is owned by, controlled by, or subject to the influence of a foreign adversary; or

(ii) the Chair otherwise determines that such entity poses a threat to the national security of the United States.

(B) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Chair shall use the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601(c)), as appropriate.

(5) STATE.—The term "State" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gen-

tleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4067.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4067, the Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council Act.

As we have seen throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, our Nation's communications networks play an important role in our daily lives. Indeed, these networks have helped us remain connected when we were not able to see family and friends in person. It is vital that we continue to do all we can to protect this critical infrastructure and ensure it is reliable and available to all Americans.

The Federal Communications Commission's Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council, or CSRIC, is meant to do just that. It is made up of government leaders at the Federal, State, and local levels, and includes thought leaders from industry and public interest organizations. The council provides the FCC with recommendations on the best practices and actions the agency could take so that our communications networks are secure, reliable, and compatible with each other.

CSRIC has been in existence since 2009 and was recently rechartered by acting FCC Chairwoman Rosenworcel for another 5 years.

CSRIC has served the FCC well by operating in a collaborative manner with representatives from private industry, government, and other key stakeholders. This year the council will be cochaired by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and will include even greater participation from the public interest community.

But given the important objectives of CSRIC, we should not leave it to the FCC's discretion on whether to recharter this council or not every 2 years. Instead, CSRIC must become a permanent fixture at the FCC.

H.R. 4067 requires the Federal Communications Commission to do just that. Under this bill, the FCC would be required to establish a permanent council to advise the agency on the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications networks within 90 days. This council would include representatives from trusted communications companies, public interest organizations, academic institutions, as well as Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments for a term of 2 years.

This bill also requires the council and its working groups to submit reports offering their recommendations to the chair of the FCC every 2 years. In turn, the FCC must make these reports publicly available on its website.

I want to thank Representatives SCHRADER and SLOTKIN for their leadership on this bill, as well as Representative WALBERG for working with us to move this bill through the Energy and Commerce Committee. This bill is an important step in protecting our communications networks from bad actors and foreign adversaries.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, I look forward to its consideration by the Senate, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4067, the Communications Security Advisory Act of 2021, which was introduced by Representatives WALBERG, SLOTKIN, and SCHRADER.

This bill takes an important step in preserving and strengthening the FCC's existing Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council, or CSRIC, which plays an important role facilitating collaboration between the private sector and the FCC.

CSRIC maintains an important role that ensures our emergency alerting system and 911 systems remain reliable in times of emergency. CSRIC has also adopted voluntary recommendations to improve wireless security. These efforts have focused on how best to plan for and address vulnerabilities in 5G networks.

Together, technical experts from across different parts of the communications industry leverage their decades of experience to help advance continued U.S. technological leadership and sound policymaking. CSRIC's support of these important FCC missions will only become more important as we continue to deploy 5G, next-generation television, and other wireless technologies.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Ohio for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4067, the Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council Act. I would like to thank my colleagues, Representatives SLOTKIN and SCHRADER, for joining me in leading on this important legislation.

Though we don't agree on every issue, I am proud of our bipartisan record when it comes to securing our Nation's communications networks

and maintaining our leadership in next-generation wireless technology.

H.R. 4067 codifies an existing FCC council advisory council, the Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council, better known as CSRIC.

First established in 1992 under its previous name as the Network Reliability Council, CSRIC makes key recommendations to the FCC on a range of public safety and national security issues—everything from deploying next-generation 911 systems to emergency alerting during storms and disasters, to addressing threats from foreign adversaries.

At a legislative hearing earlier this year, we heard from cybersecurity experts who said that CSRIC is one of the “crown jewels” of our Government and that there would be tremendous, long-term value in backing it up statutorily while retaining its flexibility to tackle the new challenges of the day.

Another former CSRIC panel member spoke to how other countries around the world look to this body to implement best communications and security practices. He said—and I agree with him—that CSRIC is one of the unique platforms which enables the U.S. to lead the rest of the world in 5G, 6G, and beyond.

As the world becomes increasingly digital and our communications systems advance toward open-source software platforms, cyberattacks and threats are only going to increase. We have to be prepared as a nation to meet this moment, and CSRIC helps us do that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4067.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I ask the gentleman from Ohio if he has any additional speakers.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, that was my last speaker.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I think what we are seeing today, we have a theme, especially coming from the Energy and Commerce Committee’s Communications and Technology Subcommittee that we are talking about security, reliability, and interoperability of our systems out there and the importance of it.

As we look back over the last year and a half, where would we have been if we didn’t have the systems that we had to make sure as we went through COVID for everything from telehealth to education to manufacturing to business and people just communicating back and forth with one another, but we have to make sure these systems are secure.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will help that. I urge support of the House on the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, again, I ask Members to support this bill as another step in helping us with

our communications security as well as reliability.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4067, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1715

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4028) to require the Secretary of Commerce to report on and develop a whole-of-Government strategy with respect to the economic competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4028

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act”.

SEC. 2. ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY CHAIN.

(a) *REPORT.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the information and communication technology supply chain that—

(1) identifies—

(A) information and communication technology critical to the economic competitiveness of the United States; and

(B) the industrial capacity of—

(i) United States vendors that produce information and communication technology identified under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) trusted information and communication technology vendors that produce information and communication technology identified under subparagraph (A);

(2) assesses the economic competitiveness of vendors described under paragraph (1)(B);

(3) assesses whether, and to what extent, there is a dependence by providers of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on information and communication technology identified under paragraph (1)(A) that is not trusted;

(4) identifies—

(A) what actions by the Federal Government are needed to support, and bolster the economic

competitiveness of, trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(B) what Federal resources are needed to reduce dependence by providers of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on companies that—

(i) produce information and communication technology; and

(ii) are not trusted; and

(5) defines lines of effort and assigns responsibilities for a whole-of-Government response to ensuring the competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain in the United States.

(b) *WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT STRATEGY.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall develop, on the basis of the report required by subsection (a), a whole-of-Government strategy to ensure the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors that includes—

(A) recommendations on how—

(i) to strengthen the structure, resources, and authorities of the Federal Government to support the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors, including United States vendors that are trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(ii) the Federal Government can address any barriers to a market-based solution for increasing the economic competitiveness of such information and communication technology vendors;

(B) defined lines of effort and responsibilities for Federal agencies to implement the strategy; and

(C) a description of—

(i) any change to a Federal program, Federal law, or structure of the Federal Government necessary to implement any recommendation under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) any additional Federal resource necessary to implement any recommendation under subparagraph (A).

(2) *REPORT.*—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(c) *CONSULTATION REQUIRED.*—In carrying out subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) a cross-section of trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(2) the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission and any other head of an agency the Secretary determines necessary.

(d) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY.*—The term “advanced telecommunications capability” has the meaning given that term in section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302).

(2) *INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY CHAIN.*—The term “information and communication technology supply chain” means all of the companies that produce information and communication technology.

(3) *INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.*—The term “information and communication technology” means a technology (including software), component, or material that enables communications by radio or wire.

(4) *NOT TRUSTED.*—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to a company or information and communication technology, that the company or information and communication technology is determined by the Secretary to pose an unacceptable risk to national security of the United States, or the security and safety of the United States persons based solely on one

or more determination described under paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-124).

(5) *SECRETARY*.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(6) *TRUSTED*.—The term “trusted” means, with respect to a company, that the Secretary has not determined that the company is not trusted.

(7) *TRUSTED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY VENDOR*.—The term “trusted information and communication technology vendor” means a company—

(A) that produces information and communication technology; and

(B) that is trusted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4028.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4028, the Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act.

This bill would help ensure the United States remains a global economic power by providing Congress with valuable insights on the information and communication technology supply chain and a strategic roadmap for the entire Federal Government to strengthen the competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors.

The bill accomplishes these important objectives by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress on the technology most critical to ensuring the continued economic success of the United States. It is also supposed to examine the ability and capacity of American manufacturers and other trusted vendors to produce this technology.

The report will be completed through the Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration. It will also identify how many of our country's communications providers depend upon untrusted vendors of this technology, and then it will outline actions the Federal Government can take to increase the support of trusted vendors and eliminate the support of untrusted vendors.

Finally, the legislation calls for the Secretary of Commerce to develop a whole-of-government strategy, along with recommendations based on the report. The strategy is meant to enhance the economic growth of trusted infor-

mation and communication technology vendors, both in the United States and abroad.

Madam Speaker, the bill requires that the Secretary of Commerce consult with a wide variety of trusted information and communication technology vendors. It also requires the Secretary to consult with the heads of several government agencies, including the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Chair of the FCC.

By enhancing the global supply chain for trusted information and communication technology vendors, this bill would help strengthen the American economy and protect our country from nontrusted parties seeking to disrupt America's competitiveness in the information and communication technology industry.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend Representatives SPANBERGER, MCNERNEY, LONG, and CARTER for their bipartisan efforts on this legislation. I hope we can come together to move the bill forward. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4028, the Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act, which was introduced by Representatives LONG, CARTER, SPANBERGER, and MCNERNEY.

For decades, U.S. companies and their trusted partners have been at the forefront of wireless technology innovation. We led the world in developing 4G, and we are now in the process of deploying and refining 5G technology. While this work continues, we must ensure supply chain security is at the forefront.

China and other adversaries have made a concerted effort to dominate critical components of the communication supply chain. We have already seen how bad actors like China are trying to seed their equipment across the globe, create technological dependencies, and steal sensitive data to advance their own interests.

This bill, H.R. 4028, would direct the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, to study the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communications technology vendors. NTIA would be charged with leading a whole-of-government strategy to ensure the economic competitiveness of trusted vendors and prevent us from being dependent on companies controlled by the Chinese Communist Party.

Only with a comprehensive understanding of the problems we face, along with the strategy to address these problems, will we be able to secure our networks and ensure continued U.S. leadership.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4028, the Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act.

Currently, far too many U.S.-based information and communications vendors rely on technology from foreign sources. The Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act will require the Department of Commerce to assess the dependence of information and communications vendors on foreign technologies and create a whole-of-government strategy that will bolster the economic competitiveness of U.S. information and communications vendors and reduce their reliance on foreign resources.

With all the supply chain disruptions we have seen this past year, it is important to know how our domestic production of this crucial equipment can be strengthened in the future.

If passed, this piece of legislation brings us one step closer to making sure our Nation's information technology supply chains are secure and free from dependence on foreign countries, such as China.

We need to continue to work in a bipartisan manner to ensure that the whole-of-government strategy that is created through this legislation is properly implemented. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate to ensure this legislation becomes law.

I thank all of my friends across the aisle for helping us get to this point, and I look forward to getting this bill across the finish line.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4028. This is legislation that I was proud to originally cosponsor with my good friend, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG).

Madam Speaker, my colleagues on this side of the aisle are leading to secure our communications technology and supply chains with proposals like this, which would create a whole-of-government strategy. We need to make sure information technology supply chains are secure, and we need to know how dependent U.S. information and communications technology companies are on foreign countries like China.

To accomplish this goal, we must secure our communications supply chain by enhancing communication between the government and private sector on cybersecurity literacy and educating the public on cyber hygiene practices.

We know that investment in innovation and preparation for the security challenges of tomorrow's technologies are critical. Our Nation has, unfortunately, seen firsthand the disruption caused by attacks on American supply chains, critical infrastructure, and government computer systems in recent years.

That is why H.R. 4028 is so important. This legislation would direct the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to not just conduct a study but would require it to come up with a real solution to securing this critical supply chain.

This legislation would not only identify the risk but also develop a strategy to secure supply chains for information and communications technology. We must take our communications and technology supply chain seriously, and this legislation would do just that.

Madam Speaker, I urge swift passage of H.R. 4028.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask if the gentleman is prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

As we have heard from our speakers today, it is absolutely essential that the United States leads when we are talking about telecommunication services and the supply chain because it is absolutely essential for national security.

I urge passage of the legislation in the House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, again, this is part of our effort to enhance economic growth with regard to trusted communications vendors both here and abroad. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4028, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

FREE VETERANS FROM FEES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1029) to Waive the application fee for any special use permit for veterans' special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 3, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 316]

YEAS—421

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson

Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crawford
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer

Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gotthelmer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes

Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kafele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy

McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky

Schiff
Schneider
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—7

Casten
Escobar
Garcia (TX)
Crenshaw
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Higgins (LA)
LaMalifa

□ 1858

Ms. ROSS changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 316.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Keating (Clark)	Rodgers (WA)
Cartwright	(MA))	(Joyce (PA))
(Doyle,	Kind (Connolly)	Rogers (KY)
Michael F.)	Kirkpatrick	(Fleischmann)
Casten (Foster)	(Stanton)	Rush
Cooper (Clark	Lawson (FL)	(Underwood)
(MA))	(Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
Costa (Cuellar)	Meng (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
DeFazio (Brown)	Moore (WI)	Thompson (CA)
DeSaulnier	(Beyer)	(Speier)
(Beyer)	Moulton	Wasserman
DesJarlais	(Norcross)	Schultz (Soto)
(Fleischmann)	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Fallon (Nehls)	(Correa)	(Hayes)
Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	
(Escobar)	(Pressley)	
Hice (GA)	Payne (Pallone)	
(Greene (GA))	Porter (Wexton)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEM- BRANCE OF 700,000 AMERICANS WHO PASSED AWAY FROM THE COVID-19 VIRUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the more than 700,000 Americans who have passed away from the COVID-19 virus.

DARREN DRAKE ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4089) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate best practices for rental companies and dealers to report suspicious behavior to law enforcement agencies at the point of sale of a covered rental vehicle to prevent and mitigate acts of terrorism using motor vehicles, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 51, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 317]

YEAS—379

Adams	Babin	Bera
Aderholt	Bacon	Bergman
Aguilar	Balderson	Beyer
Allen	Banks	Bice (OK)
Allred	Barr	Bilirakis
Amodi	Barragán	Bishop (GA)
Arrington	Bass	Blunt Rochester
Auchincloss	Beatty	Bonamici
Axne	Bentz	Bost

Bourdeaux	Gonzales, Tony	McCarthy
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez (OH)	McCaul
F.	Gonzalez,	McClain
Brady	Vicente	McCollum
Brown	Good (VA)	McEachin
Brownley	Gottheimer	McGovern
Buchanan	Granger	McHenry
Buck	Graves (LA)	McKinley
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	McNerney
Burgess	Green, Al (TX)	Meeks
Bustos	Grijalva	Mejler
Butterfield	Grothman	Meng
Calvert	Guest	Meuser
Carbajal	Guthrie	Mfume
Cardenas	Hagedorn	Miller (WV)
Carl	Harder (CA)	Miller-Meeks
Carson	Harshbarger	Mooleenaar
Carter (GA)	Hartzler	Mooney
Carter (LA)	Hayes	Moore (UT)
Carter (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Moore (WI)
Cartwright	Higgins (NY)	Morelle
Case	Hill	Moulton
Casten	Himes	Mrvan
Castor (FL)	Hinson	Mullin
Castro (TX)	Hollingsworth	Murphy (FL)
Chabot	Horsford	Murphy (NC)
Cheney	Houlahan	Nadler
Chu	Hoyer	Napolitano
Cioccilline	Hudson	Neal
Clark (MA)	Huffman	Neguse
Clarke (NY)	Issa	Nehls
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Clyburn	Jacobs (CA)	Newman
Cohen	Jacobs (NY)	Norcross
Cole	Jayapal	Nunes
Comer	Jeffries	O'Halleran
Connolly	Johnson (GA)	Obenoltte
Cooper	Johnson (LA)	Owens
Correa	Johnson (OH)	Palazzo
Costa	Johnson (SD)	Pallone
Courtney	Johnson (TX)	Palmer
Craig	Jones	Panetta
Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Pappas
Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Pascarell
Crist	Kahele	Payne
Crow	Kaptur	Pence
Cuellar	Katko	Perlmutter
Curtis	Keating	Peters
Davids (KS)	Keller	Pfizer
Davis, Danny K.	Kelly (IL)	Phillips
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Pingree
Dean	Kelly (PA)	Pocan
DeFazio	Khanna	Porter
DeGette	Kildee	Posey
DeLauro	Kilmer	Price (NC)
DelBene	Kim (CA)	Quigley
Delgado	Kim (NJ)	Raskin
Demings	Kind	Reed
DeSaulnier	Kinzie	Reschenthaler
DesJarlais	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Deutsch	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)
Diaz-Balart	Kuster	Rodgers (WA)
Dingell	Kustoff	Rogers (AL)
Doggett	LaHood	Rogers (KY)
Doyle, Michael	Lamb	Rose
F.	Lamborn	Ross
Duncan	Langevin	Rouzer
Dunn	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Ellzey	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
Emmer	Latta	Ruppersberger
Eshoo	LaTurner	Rush
Españillat	Lawrence	Rutherford
Estes	Lawson (FL)	Ryan
Evans	Lee (CA)	Salazar
Fallon	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Feenstra	Leger Fernandez	Sarbanes
Ferguson	Lesko	Scalise
Fischbach	Letlow	Scanlon
Fitzgerald	Levin (CA)	Schakowsky
Fitzpatrick	Levin (MI)	Schiff
Fleischmann	Lieu	Schneider
Fletcher	Lofgren	Schrader
Fortenberry	Long	Schrier
Foster	Lowenthal	Schweikert
Fox	Lucas	Scott (VA)
Frankel, Lois	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Franklin, C.	Luria	Scott, David
Scott	Lynch	Sewell
Gallagher	Mace	Sherman
Gallego	Malinowski	Sherrill
Garamendi	Malliotakis	Simpson
Garbarino	Maloney,	Sires
Garcia (CA)	Carolyn B.	Slotkin
Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean	Smith (MO)
Garcia (TX)	Mann	Smith (NE)
Gibbs	Manning	Smith (NJ)
Gimenez	Mast	Smith (WA)
Golden	Matsui	Smucker
Gomez	McBath	Soto

Spanberger	Timmons	Wasserman
Spartz	Titus	Schultz
Speier	Tonko	Waters
Stansbury	Torres (CA)	Watson Coleman
Stanton	Torres (NY)	Webster (FL)
Staubert	Trahan	Welch
Steel	Trone	Wenstrup
Stefanik	Turner	Westerman
Steil	Underwood	Wexton
Stevens	Upton	Wild
Stewart	Valadao	Williams (GA)
Strickland	Van Drew	Williams (TX)
Suozzi	Van Deyne	Wilson (FL)
Swalwell	Vargas	Wilson (SC)
Takano	Veasey	Wittman
Taylor	Vela	Womack
Tenney	Velázquez	Yarmuth
Thompson (CA)	Wagner	Young
Thompson (MS)	Walberg	Zeldin
Thompson (PA)	Walorski	
Tiffany	Waltz	

NAYS—51

Armstrong	Donalds	Jordan
Baird	Escobar	Loudermilk
Biggs	Fulcher	Massie
Bishop (NC)	Gaetz	McClintock
Blumenauer	Gohmert	Miller (IL)
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Bowman	Gosar	Norman
Brooks	Green (TN)	Ocasio-Cortez
Budd	Greene (GA)	Omar
Burchett	Griffith	Perry
Bush	Harris	Pressley
Cammack	Hern	Rosendale
Cawthorn	Herrell	Roy
Cline	Hice (GA)	Sessions
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Steube
Clyde	Huizenga	Tlaib
Davidson	Jackson	Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—1

LaMalfa

□ 1916

Mr. BLUMENAUER changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Keating (Clark)	Payne (Pallone)
Cartwright	(MA))	Porter (Wexton)
(Doyle,	Kind (Connolly)	Rodgers (WA)
Michael F.)	Kirkpatrick	(Joyce (PA))
Casten (Foster)	(Stanton)	Rogers (KY)
Cooper (Clark	Lawson (FL)	(Fleischmann)
(MA))	(Evans)	Rush
Costa (Cuellar)	Meng (Jeffries)	(Underwood)
DeFazio (Brown)	Moore (WI)	Ryan (Kildee)
DeSaulnier	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(Beyer)	Moulton	Thompson (CA)
Fallon (Nehls)	(Norcross)	(Speier)
Garcia (TX)	Napolitano	Wasserman
(Escobar)	(Correa)	Schultz (Soto)
Hice (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wilson (FL)
(Greene (GA))	(Pressley)	(Hayes)

NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCEL- LENCE IN ADVANCED AND CON- TINUOUS PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4369) to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to provide for designation of institutions of higher education that provide research, data, and leadership on continuous manufacturing as National Centers of Excellence in Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and for other purposes, as

amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 56, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

YEAS—368

Adams	Demings	Joyce (OH)
Aderholt	DeSaulnier	Joyce (PA)
Aguilar	DesJarlais	Kahele
Allred	Deutch	Kaptur
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Katko
Armstrong	Dingell	Keating
Arrington	Doggett	Keller
Auchincloss	Doyle, Michael	Kelly (IL)
Axne	F.	Kelly (MS)
Bacon	Dunn	Kelly (PA)
Baird	Ellzey	Khanna
Balderson	Emmer	Kildee
Barr	Escobar	Kilmer
Barragán	Eshoo	Kim (CA)
Bass	Espallat	Kim (NJ)
Beatty	Estes	Kind
Bentz	Evans	Kinzinger
Bera	Fallon	Kirkpatrick
Bergman	Feenstra	Krishnamoorthi
Beyer	Ferguson	Kuster
Bilirakis	Fischbach	Kustoff
Bishop (GA)	Fitzgerald	LaHood
Blumenauer	Fitzpatrick	Lamb
Blunt Rochester	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Bonamici	Fletcher	Langevin
Bost	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Bourdeaux	Foster	Larson (CT)
Bowman	Frankel, Lois	Latta
Boyle, Brendan	Franklin, C.	LaTurner
F.	Scott	Lawrence
Brown	Fulcher	Lawson (FL)
Brownley	Gallagher	Lee (CA)
Buchanan	Gallego	Lee (NV)
Bucshon	Garamendi	Leger Fernandez
Budd	Garbarino	Lesko
Burgess	Garcia (IL)	Letlow
Bush	Garcia (TX)	Levin (CA)
Bustos	Jimenez	Levin (MI)
Butterfield	Golden	Lieu
Calvert	Gomez	Lofgren
Carbajal	Gonzales, Tony	Long
Cárdenas	Gonzalez (OH)	Lowenthal
Carl	Gonzalez,	Lucas
Carson	Vicente	Luetkemeyer
Carter (GA)	Gottheimer	Luria
Carter (LA)	Granger	Lynch
Carter (TX)	Graves (LA)	Mace
Cartwright	Graves (MO)	Malinowski
Case	Green, Al (TX)	Malliotakis
Casten	Griffith	Maloney,
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	Carolyn B.
Castro (TX)	Guest	Maloney, Sean
Chabot	Guthrie	Mann
Cheney	Hagedorn	Manning
Chu	Harder (CA)	Matsui
Cicilline	Hartzler	McBath
Clark (MA)	Hayes	McCarthy
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	McCaul
Clyburn	Higgins (NY)	McClain
Cohen	Hill	McCollum
Comer	Himes	McEachin
Connolly	Hinson	McGovern
Cooper	Hollingsworth	McHenry
Correa	Horsford	McKinley
Costa	Houlahan	McNerney
Courtney	Hoyer	Meeks
Craig	Hudson	Meijer
Crawford	Huffman	Meng
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Meuser
Crist	Issa	Mfume
Crow	Jackson	Miller (WV)
Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Miller-Meeks
Curtis	Jacobs (CA)	Moolenaar
Davids (KS)	Jacobs (NY)	Moore (UT)
Davis, Danny K.	Jayapal	Moore (WI)
Davis, Rodney	Jeffries	Morelle
Dean	Johnson (GA)	Moulton
DeFazio	Johnson (LA)	Mrvan
DeGette	Johnson (OH)	Mullin
DeLauro	Johnson (SD)	Murphy (FL)
DeBene	Johnson (TX)	Murphy (NC)
Delgado	Jones	Nadler

Napolitano	Rutherford	Tenney
Neal	Ryan	Thompson (CA)
Neguse	Salazar	Thompson (MS)
Nehls	Sánchez	Thompson (PA)
Newhouse	Sarbanes	Timmons
Newman	Scalise	Titus
Norcross	Scanlon	Tlaib
Nunes	Schakowsky	Tonko
O'Halleran	Schiff	Torres (CA)
Obernolte	Schneider	Torres (NY)
Ocasio-Cortez	Schrader	Trahan
Omar	Schrier	Trone
Owens	Schweikert	Turner
Palazzo	Scott (VA)	Underwood
Pallone	Scott, Austin	Upton
Panetta	Scott, David	Valadao
Pappas	Sewell	Van Drew
Pascarell	Sherman	Vargas
Payne	Sherrill	Veasey
Pence	Simpson	Vela
Perlmutter	Sires	Velázquez
Peters	Slotkin	Wagner
Pfleger	Smith (MO)	Walberg
Phillips	Smith (NE)	Walorski
Pingree	Smith (NJ)	Waltz
Pocan	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
Porter	Smucker	Schultz
Pressley	Soto	Watson Coleman
Price (NC)	Spanberger	Webster (FL)
Quigley	Spartz	Welch
Raskin	Speier	Wenstrup
Reed	Stansbury	Westerman
Reschenthaler	Stanton	Wexton
Rice (NY)	Staubert	Wild
Rodgers (WA)	Steel	Williams (GA)
Rogers (AL)	Stefanik	Wilson (FL)
Rogers (KY)	Steil	Wilson (SC)
Ross	Stevens	Wittman
Rouzer	Stewart	Womack
Roybal-Allard	Strickland	Yarmuth
Ruiz	Suozzi	Young
Ruppersberger	Swalwell	Zeldin
Rush	Takano	

NAYS—56

Allen	Garcia (CA)	McClintock
Babin	Gibbs	Miller (IL)
Banks	Gohmert	Mooney
Biggs	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Bishop (NC)	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Boebert	Gosar	Perry
Brooks	Green (TN)	Posey
Buck	Greene (GA)	Rice (SC)
Burchett	Grothman	Rose
Cammack	Harris	Rosendale
Cawthorn	Harshbarger	Roy
Cline	Hern	Sessions
Cloud	Herrell	Steube
Clyde	Hice (GA)	Taylor
Davidson	Higgins (LA)	Tiffany
Donalds	Jordan	Van Duyne
Duncan	Loudermilk	Weber (TX)
Foxx	Massie	Williams (TX)
Gaetz	Mast	

NOT VOTING—7

Bice (OK)	Cole	Waters
Brady	LaMalfa	
Cleaver	Palmer	

□ 1933

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to provide for designation of institutions of higher education that provide research, data, and leadership on advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing as National Centers of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Keating (Clark	Porter (Wexton)
Cartwright	(MA))	Rodgers (WA)
(Doyle,	Kind (Connolly)	(Joyce (PA))
Michael F.)	Kirkpatrick	Rogers (KY)
Casten (Foster)	(Stanton)	(Fleischmann)
Cooper (Clark	Lawson (FL)	Rush
(MA))	(Evans)	(Underwood)
Costa (Cuellar)	Meng (Jeffries)	Ryan (Kildee)
DeFazio (Brown)	Moore (WI)	Sires (Pallone)
DeSaulnier	(Beyer)	Thompson (CA)
(Beyer)	Moulton	(Speier)
Fallon (Nehls)	(Norcross)	Trone (Beyer)
Garcia (TX)	Napolitano	Wasserman
(Escobar)	Ocasio-Cortez	Schultz (Soto)
Hice (GA)	(Pressley)	Wilson (FL)
(Greene (GA))	Payne (Pallone)	(Hayes)

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING FORMER CONGRESSMAN DALE KILDEE

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, last week I lost my uncle, and the people of my State and this country lost a leader, former Congressman Dale Kildee.

Our hearts go out to my Aunt Gayle, and to my cousins David, Paul, and Laura, who are experiencing the kind of loss that I and so many of us know far too well.

He served here for 36 years, and he believed that this place, this Congress, and our government could be a force for good.

During that time, he had many, many legislative accomplishments around education, the environment, things that he cared deeply about, but I think perhaps his greatest contribution was the fact that he served here so long and left with so many friends because he served here with dignity, with kindness to everyone, with respect for everyone regardless of their position or their point of view.

I hope we can remember him for that, and I hope we all take note of that. It is an important message, especially now.

He believed that the role of government was to preserve, to protect, to defend, and to enhance human dignity. His life was a testament to that promise.

I would ask all present to join us in a moment of silence for my Uncle Dale.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING FORMER CONGRESSMAN DANIEL BENISHEK

(Mr. BERGMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Daniel Joseph Benishek, or as he was better known to those of us in Michigan, Dr. Dan.

On Saturday, October 15, after a lifetime of service to the First District and the State of Michigan, Dr. Dan passed away.

Through his dedication to his patients and constituents, Dr. Dan changed the lives of countless Michiganders and was an indispensable part of our entire community.

From his decades of service as a doctor, to his 6 years fighting for the First District in Congress, he embodied servant leadership and was an ally to all our veterans and all who were blessed to call Michigan's First District home.

Dr. Dan's passing is a significant loss to our State. Those of us who call Michigan home have each benefited from his life and service and are grateful for the impacts he made. He did make a difference.

He loved the outdoors like no one you would believe, and he loved to tell the stories of how his cabin was completely off the grid and that he ate what he caught or hunted. He was a man truly of the Upper Peninsula.

We all send our deepest condolences to his dear wife, Judy, and the entire Benishek family and all of Team Benishek.

Please join me in a moment of silence to honor the memory of Congressman Dr. Dan Benishek.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. CON. RES. 33

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 33.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). The gentleman's request is accepted.

WE MUST PROTECT THE RIGHT TO VOTE

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, our sacred right to vote is in jeopardy. Led by the divisive voice of a twice-impeached, failed, former President, 17 States across this Nation have enacted 28 laws to make it harder for Americans to vote.

Tomorrow, the Senate has the opportunity to pass the Freedom to Vote Act. The pandemic has shown us we can adapt and modernize our elections to reflect the 21st century and our electorate through same-day registration, making election day a national holiday, transparency on dark money, and more.

Legislators must be the voice of the people and give voice to the people, and our voices are strongest at the ballot box. That is why we must do all we can to ensure equal access for all Americans.

I urge the Senators to vote "yes" on the Freedom to Vote Act. Our Republic can't afford anything less.

We are voted for by the people and for the people, and we must protect the right to vote for the people.

JACOB DAVIS, JR., TURNS 100

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Jacob Davis, Jr., of Pierce County, Georgia, for his 100th birthday on October 6.

A lifelong resident of Georgia's First Congressional District, Jacob has devoted his life to his community and his country.

He was drafted into the United States Navy in 1943 and was stationed in Great Lakes, Illinois. He served as a fireman on an aircraft carrier that performed test flights for the military.

After being discharged from the military in December 1945, Jacob returned to his family farm and married the love of his life, Jenny Henderson.

Over Jacob's lifetime of farming, he has accumulated over 1,000 acres of farmland. To this day, he continues his work on his pecan orchard. If the Sun is shining, Jacob can be found outside working.

Although he has worked hard his entire life, Jacob was, and continues to be, a devoted and loving father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

I am proud to rise today to recognize Jacob's birthday and his lifetime of service and leadership to Georgia's First Congressional District.

□ 1945

HONORING TARRANT COUNTY SHERIFF BILL WAYBOURN AND HIS DEPUTIES

(Ms. VAN DUYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Tarrant County Sheriff Bill Waybourn and his deputies. Earlier this month, Sheriff Waybourn announced the weeks-long investigation known as Operation Buyer Beware, which focused on the demand driving human trafficking.

Together, Texas DPS, Fort Worth Police, Arlington Police and the Department of Homeland Security successfully arrested a total of 115 men over the course of 1 week, many of them repeat offenders. Those arrested were attempting to solicit sex from minors.

With this operation, the Tarrant County Sheriff has sent a clear signal to offenders in the community that the safety and well-being of our children is paramount, and acts of harm and violence will not be tolerated. The sheriff's department stepped up to make use of the recent changes to State law that will increase jail time for solicitation.

We applaud our law enforcement and those dedicated to keeping Texas-24 safe. Madam Speaker, I thank Sheriff Bill Waybourn and Tarrant County law

enforcement for executing this operation and making strides to protect our community.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening to call attention to the needs of our Great Lakes region, including communities I represent like Lorain, Ohio, which my colleagues on the Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth visited yesterday afternoon on a bipartisan basis.

During the hearing, we heard from union members, the business community, community leaders, and local officials about how decades of underinvestment and outsourcing have devastated our region; 10,000 steel jobs gone just in that industry.

As we advance our Build Back Better agenda, it is vital we deliver robust resources and support to these communities, ones that too often have been left behind.

These historic investments in infrastructure and good-paying jobs must reach every corner of our Nation, especially those where middle-class workers and their families have been denied full participation in the American Dream.

Let's make sure that these communities and those in the Great Lakes receive their fair share and are set upon a path for a more prosperous tomorrow.

RECOGNIZING STAFF SERGEANT PAUL LINCOLN OLMSTEAD

(Mr. MOORE of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Staff Sergeant Paul Lincoln Olmstead, who passed away on September 21, 2021.

Born with an instinct to protect and defend others, Lincoln embodied the Green Beret motto to "de oppresso liber" or "to free the oppressed."

Lincoln served as a special forces engineer in the Utah National Guard's 19th Special Forces Group. This elite group of operators serves as the tip of the spear of the greatest fighting force the world has ever known.

Just 5 years into his service, Sergeant Olmstead had become a Green Beret and a special forces sniper.

Lincoln will always be known as a disciplined professional with a steadfast commitment to the mission at hand. Lincoln proudly served his country, and we owe him our deepest gratitude. Lincoln will be remembered as a loving husband to his wife, Danaya, and a dedicated father to his son, Tavian, and daughter, Alexa.

IN OPPOSITION TO DEMOCRATS' RECONCILIATION PACKAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, tonight we are going to hear the truth about a truly bad bill.

Biden's failed leadership has created an America where grocery stores' shelves are empty, gas stations are running out of gas, and crime is skyrocketing, our schools are failing, and our borders are wide open so that cartels can have complete control of what is going on at our southern border.

This isn't the America any of us want. Whether we succeed or fail, we do it as one. Republican or Democrat, our future is the same. That is why it is so important to point out the truth of what is in this reconciliation package.

The Biden administration has ignored crisis after crisis, putting all their eggs into this build back broke basket. So how come no one actually knows what is in it?

We spent over 40 hours in Ways and Means marking up the build back broke plan last month and several other committees did the same, but we already know that the policies have changed since then.

Democrats are adding radical unnecessary provisions while the American people aren't looking. For example, they are trying to make the IRS spy on American families' bank accounts. That is right, they want banks to give information to the IRS on any transaction over \$600. This is a giant step towards living in a surveillance state.

My constituents are horrified at what has happened to our country in just 9 months of Democratic control. They are worried that the freedoms we have held dear for the last 245 years will be stripped away right before their eyes.

Tonight, we will hear from my colleagues about the dangerous provisions included in the build back broke plan, the honest truth about what our Democratic colleagues are trying to hide from the American people.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER), my dear friend, a freshman, a fellow businessperson, and a person that I coauthored an op-ed with yesterday about our failing supply chain.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to condemn the

reckless and irresponsible proposed spending by the radical left.

This reconciliation bill is nothing more than a socialist wish list.

It disincentivizes people from working and it is littered with Green New Deal items we cannot afford.

The Biden administration has outrageously claimed this bill costs zero, nada, nothing, zilch. If you believe that, then I have got a nice piece of oceanfront property to sell you in east Tennessee where I come from.

This deficit spending is a wrong prescription for our country.

Instead of calling this the build back better, they should call it the build back broke.

It would raise inflation—you have to remember, inflation is taxation—making everyday necessities even more expensive than they have already become under the Biden economy; that is, if you can even get the items you need due to the supply chain disruptions.

And it will fail to incentivize Americans to get back to work.

What we need to focus on are real solutions to restarting our great American economy, not on increasing debt and government reliance.

I urge my colleagues in joining me in opposing this out-of-control spending.

Our country's future depends on it and the future of east Tennessee depends on it.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), my dear friend and a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and a fellow classmate.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for hosting this Special Order this evening.

The reconciliation package that my colleagues are pushing for may play well to focus groups in liberal cities, but in Pennsylvania, the energy policies being introduced in this legislation would be a death sentence for thousands of family-sustaining jobs.

It is clear that this administration is openly hostile to the energy industries that are critical in our State and that provide the baseload power that our Nation relies on.

At a time when gas prices just reached a 7-year high, this legislation would create new taxes on the oil and natural gas industries.

These regressive taxes would directly harm our middle-class citizens. They would harm the rural Americans who have to drive further distances and take longer commutes in order to get to work.

This administration claims these taxes would pay to support working families. That is false.

In reality, these taxes would pay to enact radical policies like creating green workforce tax credits that cost over \$10 billion.

These taxes would pay to give kickbacks to liberal companies that promote the false solutions offered by the Green New Deal energy agenda.

Let's be clear: These taxes do not benefit the American people. This administration is willing to raise taxes on working Americans for the sake of their socialist energy policies.

This is not responsible government. It is not a government that is working to improve the quality of life for all citizens.

It is disappointing to see the administration lying about what this legislation does.

This bill would bankrupt our energy producers and send prices soaring even higher.

This legislation would not help to build our economy, it would not help to build our workforce, and it would not protect the American energy consumers.

The truth is simple: We cannot afford this legislation. We must vote against it.

I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for organizing this Special Order.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), a freshman, who is certainly not shy about getting out there and getting his feet wet and speaking out here, so we appreciate that.

Mr. DONALDS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it is important that we are here this evening because the President of the United States and the majority party has never actually talked about what is in this bill. They would like to throw out their catch phrase build back better, they like to talk about how they are helping the children and helping our economy transform, but what they never talk about is what they are actually going to do.

What the American people don't know, Madam Speaker, is that in this bill is a \$1.3 billion provision to give newspapers \$12,500 per employee for local newspapers all across the United States. I don't know about you, but I don't know how that helps anybody build back better when we are giving tax dollars to newspapers.

In this bill, it gives \$42 billion in tax credits to the rich to buy electric cars. The reason why they are tax credits for the rich is because working families, middle-class families don't have the disposable income to buy electric cars; only the wealthy buy them. But that is in this bill.

The administration wants to give the IRS access to your checking accounts. This is outrageous. This completely eliminates due process. It makes every American guilty until proven innocent. And the White House wants this provision in the bill because they can't tax the American people enough to pay for all their radical spending, so they have to go find every piece of change in the couch cushions.

The only time in American history we unleashed the IRS on checking accounts and on bank accounts was when

we allowed for currency transaction reports to track drug cartels and businesses breaking the law from laundering money in the United States because of drugs and terrorism. That is when we unleashed currency transaction reports on transactions in the United States. It has never been done in any other time, but Joe Biden wants to do it to every American. And make no mistake, America, it is to every American.

In this bill it raises taxes radically in our corporate sector, makes us the highest corporate tax income country in the world, higher than China. You know, China, the country that is our economic rival. And it raises those taxes. It makes us less competitive. But that is supposed to help us build back better?

And let's talk about spending because in this very bill, one of the key proponents that Joe Biden and the Democrats want is to expand and continue the child tax credit, which pays \$300 per child. But what they will never tell you is there is no provision in the bill to actually track based upon Social Security numbers to make sure that even if you are going to give a benefit—which, by the way, we should not give—that anybody in the United States can get it. And I stress anybody in the United States because by the end of this year there will be easily 2.3 to 2.5 million people who have crossed our borders illegally.

This bill is a catastrophe. This bill spends far more money than we possibly have. It will create more—and I stress “more”—inflation in our society, which is already crippling poor people. It is already crippling working families. It is not going to help our country.

You know, back in February when we told the administration do not extend Federal unemployment benefits because it was going to pay people to stay home, Joe Biden said, no, it won't, everything is going to be A-okay.

Well, look at our economy today. Everything is not okay. Everything is screwed. And if we listen to Joe Biden, somebody, frankly, who has never been right, somebody who has never had a job one day in his life about what it is going to take to actually allow our economy to thrive and prosper, our country is going to see its last great days.

Madam Speaker, the reason why you guys can't get the votes is because even Democrats in your own party realize how destructive this will be to the small business owners in their districts, how destructive this will be to the economic vitality of the people in their districts. You can't get the votes. It is time to stand down. This bill is a disaster.

□ 2000

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON),

my dear friend from the food, fuel, and fiber district of West Texas, Texas' 19th District.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding, and he almost got there—the food, fuel, and fiber capital of the world in West Texas. But we are proud to be partners with our friends in Oklahoma who produce a little oil and gas and a little food and fiber themselves.

But the gentleman from Florida is exactly right. I don't think that there is enough Democrats to support this gargantuan tax-and-spend bill on the American people because it would be their political death warrant, quite frankly. Because they represent people, working families, who will no doubt feel the burden. Even the most liberal tax policy experts say that the corporate taxes, in large part, will be borne by working families with lower wages and higher cost of goods and lower benefits.

That is what taxing American job creators will do, as well as run those jobs right back to overseas where we brought millions back when we cut taxes. We will ruin America's competitive position, and we will no doubt be in a far worst situation than we are today, with runaway inflation, with labor locked out by foolish policies to pay people more to be on unemployment than to be at work.

This is the largest tax bill, the largest spending bill, the largest expansion of government, the largest redistribution of wealth in the history of the United States of America—in the history.

And part of this bill—and it is hard to know where to end and begin because the Democrats have had sort of a shock and awe strategy where it is hard to unpack all of the disastrous provisions—but they expand the welfare system in this country and trap millions more people on government dependency. And they will trap generations in a cycle of poverty because of new cash entitlements without any regard for personal responsibility or work requirements.

The refundable child tax credit is exhibit A. It is half a trillion dollars in its current temporary form. But I guarantee you, if it goes into place, in any form, it will be made permanent. It is over a trillion dollars, and people will be paid cash per child with no regard for their ability to work, their responsibility to look for a job. Work-capable people with no responsibility.

This will also enact the green new economic disaster. This is a climate alarmist utopian fantasy that will break the bank of our American coffers. It will ruin our economic prospects of recovery. It will certainly undermine, if not flat out destroy, America's energy independence and give the keys to China in terms of the future global economic leadership.

But what is not discussed enough, because Democrats claim in their rhetoric that this is a tax on the rich; this

is a tax on corporations. Well, first of all, the facts are, out of the 1.7 organizations, job creators organized as C-Corps, \$1.4 million are small businesses. Small businesses in their proposal would be death by a thousand tax increases and mandates and regulations; marginal tax increases; a cut in the small business deduction; you have Obama surtaxes.

Madam Speaker, in 41 States, small businesses under this proposal will pay more than 50 percent of their income to the government. On top of that, they have expanded powers for regulators like OSHA to increase their penalties upwards of 500 percent, increase their Fair Labor Standards Act penalties by 900 percent, empower regulators to fine small businesses upwards of \$700,000 for not enacting, implementing the Biden vaccine mandate.

Madam Speaker, to my friend from Oklahoma, this is riddled with horrible provisions, and to suggest that small businesses get a pass is more than disingenuous. Again, in addition to the tax increases, they have got mandates on government-approved retirement plans. They will be forced to unionize their workforce; taxpayers will subsidize union dues; unions will be able to funnel billions of dollars to Democrat organizations.

So in addition to the progressive wish list part 2, after “COVID relief,” in addition to amnesty and citizenship for people who came into this country illegally, they have got a whole list of goodies for their union buddies and bosses, not the least of which is Americans get a higher tax break if they buy their electric bicycles and electric vehicles from unionized corporations.

So this is a parade of horrible policies. It is an economic disaster. And as we unpack it, I hope and pray that the American people and our colleagues on the Democrat side of the aisle will do the right thing for our country and keep America in that pole position for future prosperity.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the food, fuel, and fiber capital of the world. I appreciate it very much.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), congressman from Tennessee's Second District, also spent time in the Tennessee State House, the Tennessee State Senate, and the mayor of Knox County, my dear friend who I served on the Committee on Small Business with, and a fighter for real America.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman HERN for that wonderful and accurate introduction, and thank him for being my friend.

Madam Speaker, Joe Biden, NANCY PELOSI, and the far-left Democrats are playing the American people for fools. They are claiming their insane multi-trillion dollar agenda will cost nothing. Nothing.

Madam Speaker, our constituents are not stupid. They know nothing Washington puts out is free, and they know

that the doggone Democrats want to tax them for this socialist scheme.

Earlier today, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office confirmed Democrats are lying about the cost of Biden's agenda. The CBO found that the healthcare provisions alone would increase the Federal deficit by half a trillion dollars. Let me repeat that: Half a trillion dollars.

It doesn't matter if the healthcare spending in this bill occurs over 1 year or over 10 years, we never should blow up the deficit like this.

On top of the actual healthcare costs, the CBO also revealed the healthcare policies would force millions of Americans into one-size-fits-all government healthcare programs. Forget about keeping your employer-sponsored plan or personalized care. Under progressive care, as we like to call it in my office, Americans will get to rely on the slow-moving Federal bureaucracy for meeting their healthcare needs.

Madam Speaker, Democrats have fought amongst each other for months over this big government boondoggle. The American public now knows what the Democrat-controlled Congress has been up to while our economy has tanked. Instead of trying to jam through trillions of dollars on the backs of American taxpayers, Democrats need to clean up this messy economy. Crucial shipping ports along our coasts don't have enough staff to maintain normal operating hours, creating a broken supply chain.

I saw today where Florida, in fact, is in the market for that prestigious market.

Some retail shelves have sat empty for weeks. Things have gotten so bad there that there is talk that some goods will not be available for the holiday season. Lacking supplies of certain goods have made the inflation crisis President Biden started even worse.

Skyrocketing prices are a direct result of the blue State stimulus package Democrats passed back in March, another bill that cost trillions of dollars. Thanks to that legislation, too many folks are getting paid more to stay at home instead of going to work, which is contributing to our current supply chain woes.

Joe Biden, NANCY PELOSI, and this Democrat-controlled Congress are guiding our economy straight into the ground. Time and time again, Congress has proved that throwing money at the country's problems always makes the situation worse. It already happened once this year. It is time for Congress to abandon this big government socialism agenda before it is too late to save our economy.

As I said at the beginning, our constituents are not stupid. They know they are the ones who always pay, either through inflation or taxes. Americans will not forget it was Democrats, driven by the far-left political agendas who destroyed this economy.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee. I appreciate him so much, as always.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER), my dear friend, who spent 2 years on the Committee on Small Business, a fellow colleague from Pennsylvania's Ninth District, a gentleman that has been in business his entire life; his family has been in business their entire lives; have been on the receiving end of these failed past policies when you go after small business, so I think he is what I consider to be an expert in this area to talk to this.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I thank my very good friend, the gentleman, Mr. HERN, of the great State of Oklahoma for yielding some time to me this evening.

Madam Speaker, last year, we collectively spent \$5.6 trillion of the American taxpayer money for COVID relief and recovery and to create a vaccine, all the while enormously increasing our debt, but we were in a serious pandemic, a serious crisis.

Despite the effectiveness of this relief, the improving GDP and productivity taking place in our economy, the Biden administration and the Democrat Caucus passed the so-called rescue bill that was about three times more expensive than anyone thought needed. This and other erroneous policies set the stage for the havoc infecting our economy today.

We have a serious workforce shortage, hyperinflation—high demand and low supply—strong consumer purchasing but no “Made in the USA” goods to fulfill that demand. This is the primary cause of the supply chain bottleneck at our ports. Add to it this administration's not-so-subtle attack on domestic energy production, and you have shortages and inflation not seen since the 1970s.

Worse, it is not the high-earners or the well-off who are suffering from the Biden administration's decisions, it is middle income, working families and small businesses that are feeling the brunt of these ill-conceived ideas.

Madam Speaker, small businesses in Pennsylvania are breathless with anxiety and concern. Literally, every day I have a phone call with breathless constituents. They are rattled. Every one of them has a “Help Wanted” sign hanging on their door, offering \$20 an hour plus while the cost of everything goes up daily.

What is the Biden administration's and the progressives in this House answer?

Let's spend \$3.5 trillion on programs that create more demand but do nothing to increase productivity and the supply of American-made goods, and then somehow calling it “Building Back Better.”

I would think it would be called breaking backs better because that is what it is doing—breaking the backs of hardworking Americans.

Madam Speaker, this defines the Biden administration and the Democratic Caucus' economic strategy: Big taxes, big spending, big government.

My constituents and I call it economic madness. We must defeat—not reduce, but defeat—this economy-wrecking conciliation.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), my dear friend, a man that has a tremendous passion in this area, whose family has spent a lifetime in business, a member on the Committee on Ways and Means, and a gentleman who also played football at Notre Dame.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma, and we do sit on the Committee on Ways and Means together.

Madam Speaker, I just think that where we look at today, I have heard so much in the last couple weeks about looking at this as kitchen table economics.

Madam Speaker, if you want to talk about it in real terms that every single American would understand, people who actually do their bills at their kitchen table, that figure out what their future looks like at their kitchen table, then we need to start talking in terms that they understand.

So when we talk about what America gains in revenues, what this Federal Government gains in revenues each year is \$3.5 trillion. This Federal Government spends \$6.5 trillion.

□ 2015

Now, people say, well, that is not too bad. That is only a \$3 trillion difference. But what it comes down to, if you want to use kitchen table economics, let's talk about what it means to people who actually sit at a kitchen table, sometimes work two jobs, sometimes not only the father but the mother gets up and go to work every day to put food on the table and put a roof over the head of their children and plan for the future.

Let's talk about kitchen table economics, and let's reduce it down to terms that people actually understand: A person making \$35,000 a year thinks it is okay to spend \$65,000 a year.

Nobody with any type of economic sense or common sense would say: I think that is okay. I think that is the way I should live my life. I think that is the way I should plan for the future because I think it is going to be really great for my kids and grandkids going forward.

\$3.5 trillion in revenue from taxpayers, and the government is spending \$6.5 trillion. That is a difference of \$30,000 a year for the average person on their kitchen table who is spending \$30,000 more a year than they bring in. That is lunacy. Nobody would tell their sons or daughters to plan their life that way.

The reason I brought this picture of this iceberg is because I believe America right now is facing a Titanic moment. The truth of the matter is, we can't really see what our total debt is.

It is below the surface. Funded and unfunded liabilities right now, which the American taxpayers are responsible for, is \$130 trillion.

It is truly a Titanic moment. We are steaming toward an iceberg that is going to sink the ship. We sit back and talk about these things in terms that don't really matter. We talk about tree equity. We talk about this equity and that equity. What we don't talk about is the equity to hardworking American taxpayers.

We don't talk the truth to them, and we hope that we will pass a bill that they can't possibly imagine it can't possibly be paid for by only those making \$400,000 or more a year.

The constituents that I represent in Pennsylvania's 16th Congressional District know what it is like when they go to get a gallon of gas. They know what it is like when they have to heat their home this winter and know that it is probably going to be 50 to 60 percent more this winter than it was last winter.

Their gas, their groceries, everything that they consume is going up at a rate that they can't possibly imagine. And they can't imagine it because they are not being told the truth.

We are talking about we are going to build it back better. We are going to ruin the greatest Nation the world has ever known by unsustainable spending and by an administration that fails to tell the whole truth and what is below the surface and what is going to sink the ship.

The tip of the iceberg is the only thing the American people see right now. The truth lies below the surface. Getting the truth out is almost impossible, especially in this House, in the people's House on this floor.

Madam Speaker, I am sorry to interrupt you. I know you are busy reading something there, but perhaps you ought to read that bill. You ought to see exactly what is being proposed. I don't believe the majority has read that bill. I don't believe the majority really believes in that bill. But I do know the majority will continue to keep their heads down, read their phones, read their cards, and listen to a false narrative coming out of the White House and a complicit media that refuses to tell America the truth.

We are at a Titanic moment. We are facing debt we cannot possibly sustain. We are taking ourselves out of a position to be the strongest country in the world, and we are doing it right here in the people's House. We are discussing taxes and cost of living that are off the charts, that we have never seen in our life before. And we can continue to read our phones, read the teleprompter, and whisper to people: Just pay your fair share.

Really? Really? Is that the way we are going to run it? Is that the way we are going to go forward? Are we going to go home to our home districts and say: Look, you are just going to have to pay your fair share.

That is what we are going to keep telling them. We will whisper our way through this crisis, and it will end up as a disaster.

How anybody can sit on the floor of this House representing their home districts, three-quarters of a million people is what most of us represent, and go back home and tell them: I did what was right for you.

Never before has this country ever faced the crisis it is facing now. It is not because of a foreign power. It is not because of somebody trying to take us over. It is the rotting that is taking place right inside this House in this session.

Madam Speaker, I would implore every single Member of the House—I don't care if you are a Democrat; I don't care if you are Republican; I don't care if you are liberal or you are a conservative, just stop being stupid because there ain't no fixing stupid.

The path we are on right now is a complete disaster. Everybody knows it. Not everybody speaks it because they just don't want to break ranks.

This is a Titanic moment. This is what America is facing. I would implore each Member of this House to wake up and do what is right for the American people.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his passion on this subject.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah's First Congressional District (Mr. MOORE), a fellow baseball player who had the distinction of hitting an in-the-park home run at our big win 2 weeks ago. I really appreciate that.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight one specific danger of the Democrats' \$3.5 trillion reconciliation package. My colleagues have highlighted many concerns and many issues that this tax-and-spend monstrosity will advance, partisan priorities like taxpayer-funded abortions, the Green New Deal, a \$2.1 trillion tax increase on businesses and hardworking American families. The provision that I am speaking of specifically threatens our individual freedoms and personal privacy.

This provision is an expansive IRS mandate that would give the government unprecedented access into our wallets and spending patterns. This provision would force our neighborhood banks and local credit unions to hand over constituents' private financial information directly to the IRS.

This decree levies an outrageous compliance cost on the credit unions and banks that serve my community, meaning higher fees and lower saving yields for First District families.

More importantly, this intrusion into our transactions poses extraordinary privacy concerns and subjects Utahns' financial information to hacking, political targeting, and government surveillance. This abusive provision will collect massive amounts of personal financial data on middle-class families.

Imagine the ways that any administration, Democrat or Republican, could be tempted to use that information and to intrude on our private businesses and lifestyle choices.

Even still, this will not close the tax gap. This provision isn't targeting wealthy tax evaders, as President Biden claims. It is targeting normal, working-class, everyday Americans. \$3.5 trillion, and for President Biden to say it is not going to cost us anything?

Democrats know they can't tax enough to make up that difference, so they are finding these unique, obscure ways to employ or to basically deploy the IRS on everyday working Americans in their regular checking accounts.

I condemn this unconstitutional and invasive Federal overreach, and I stand with Utah families who depend on the security and privacy that their financial institutions provide.

I encourage my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to oppose this provision, and I look forward to voting against the entirety of Speaker PELOSI's reconciliation package.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin's Sixth District (Mr. GROTHMAN), who serves on the Budget Committee and is an advocate for workforce development and welfare reform.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I hope the American public is paying attention as we have three bills moving through here, including the reconciliation bill.

In the year that we just finished, which included some supposedly once-in-a-lifetime COVID spending bills, 41 percent of the money spent by the government was borrowed. President Biden has laid out his dream for what will happen in fiscal year 2022, and now that we are back to normal, he still is borrowing 31 percent of the budget. Think about that.

That would be like saying if you are making \$60,000 a year, next year I am going to spend \$90,000 a year. The top line numbers on this are just unbelievable. And these numbers are without taking into account the almost certain increases in interest rates that we are going to have to pay on our Federal debt.

I would say there are so many horrible parts of this bill, but I think the most dangerous part is, in addition to not funding the southern border, there are provisions in here clearly designed to have a dramatic increase in the number of illegal immigrants, which will turn into legal citizens.

Right now, America is used to having about 800,000 a year sworn in as new citizens. Pro-immigration groups suggest that this bill would add, in one shot, over 10 million new immigrants. Just disastrous.

Among other carrots to get more immigrants here, we are giving away free Pell grants, which is to say free scholarships if you come here illegally. That is almost hard to believe, at a time

that the average American, middle-class kid is paying \$20,000, \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000 in debt to get his college degree and is going to wind up in debt into his forties.

If you come here illegally under this crazy bill, we are going to give you free college. Unbelievable. Permanently changing America to say the government should take care of 3- and 4-year-olds when there is no evidence or scant evidence that this will improve the outcomes for American children and their education system, all you are doing is, I think, following an absolute horrible ideology that says that the government ought to be the ones taking care of the children.

As far as families are concerned—increasing the marriage penalty, be it increase the marriage penalty for the earned income tax credit, increase in the marriage penalty on Pell grants, putting out more low-income housing, which is also designed to break down the families and further erode the stability of future generations.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote no on the massive increase in the number of citizens here, the massive increase and the role the government plays in American life, and begin to restore themselves to some fiscal competence.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama's First Congressional District (Mr. CARL), a new freshman and a fellow small business owner.

Mr. CARL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to object to this ridiculous, wasteful spending that my colleagues from across the aisle are trying to ram through with this proposed \$3.5 trillion reconciliation bill.

We have real needs in this country, but instead of addressing them, the Democrats are attempting to spend somewhere around \$3.5 trillion on social programs, Green New Deal mandates, and all kinds of junk that adds up.

If you were to take and stack up \$3.5 trillion in \$1 bills, you would have a total of 250,000 miles of bills. That is how tall it would be.

This is unacceptable. It is totally ridiculous. It is absolutely absurd to consider spending that much money in an area that we are just beginning to get involved in, which is green energy.

It would be one thing if money was going to actually improve this country in a massive way. You might see some support from the Republican side. You might even see some of your own Democrats coming back to your own party. But as we all know, there are things in this bill that are horrible.

□ 2030

I want to just mention three of them very briefly:

One, we are throwing trillions of dollars at this ridiculous Green New Deal mandate. We are going to mandate things on corporations and on people

they cannot afford. We are going to break the back of small businesses. It is coming.

Two, we are spending billions of dollars to expand the numbers in the IRS—88,000 new IRS agents. Those agents aren't going to separate us from being Democrats and Republicans. All they are looking at is a dollar figure.

Madam Speaker, I propose to you there is going to be some blowback on that. You are giving them the right to spy on every American in this country, and that is wrong. It is wrong. We shouldn't fear our government. We shouldn't fear the IRS. They should fear us because we are the taxpayer; we are the people.

Three, it will direct taxpayers' dollars directly to perform and to promote abortion. Never has that ever been done in this country before. That is going to be a game changer.

Madam Speaker, I suggest to you there is a tsunami coming up in 2022 because the American people are upset.

This bill will also increase taxes and the cost of living of everyday, hard-working Americans. Again, this is unacceptable.

We are nearly \$30 trillion in debt. Inflation has risen every month that President Biden has been in office, and Americans across this country are seeing their cost of living skyrocket. In my small community I am looking at gas at \$1 more a gallon. You can't reach into a hardworking American's pocket, Madam Speaker, without feeling their gas money, and when they have to give a dollar more a gallon, they are going to remember that.

Let me just remind my colleagues from across the aisle, the American people are fed up with this foolishness. I promise you, Madam Speaker, they will remember in 2022. That tsunami is coming. I have spent a lot of time trying to make a lot of friends on the Democratic side. I think it is extremely important for this House to work together and not against one another, but if you follow this administration off this cliff, there is no return. The American people are going to turn on the people who voted for it. It is time to get serious about fiscal responsibility and learn to live within our means.

Or is it too late?

Our children and our grandchildren deserve better than this, and I will not stand by and watch this country mortgage our future.

Washington has a spending problem, not a revenue problem. We collect plenty of money, it is just how we spend it. We have got to learn to cut back. It is reckless and irresponsible for this body to continue throwing trillions of dollars around like there is nothing to it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose this terrible \$3.5 trillion wreck bill, as I love to call it.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the 21st District of Texas (Mr. ROY). My dear friend,

CHIP ROY, has extraordinary passion about constitutional accountability and fiscal responsibility.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding. I have no ill will about what happened at the Cotton Bowl last week. But I will say that on the floor of the House of Representatives last week I was entertained by listening to the majority leader brag—brag—about voting 49 times to raise the debt ceiling in his career, the debt going up from \$1 trillion to now \$28½ trillion.

What do my illustrious colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to do now?

Throw another \$3½ trillion on top of massive inflation, people getting paid not to work, and an economy getting absolutely crushed. That is where my Democratic colleagues want to take us. But the thing is, it is not about the \$28½ trillion. That is horrible—undermining the dollar, undermining the economy, racking up debt, printing money, and making us weak compared to China.

But it really isn't that. It is that my Democratic colleagues want to spend that money to come after you, the American people. That is what that money is for. It is to go after the American people. It is to fund the FBI to go after parents at school boards; a school board where this summer a dad went to talk to the school board and exercise his First Amendment rights because his daughter was raped in a bathroom.

And what do the illustrious geniuses of the Loudoun County School Board do?

What do the school board administrations across this country do, the association?

They said that we should call them domestic terrorists.

What does the Biden administration do?

They come out and say that we are going to fund the Department of Justice, we are going to say we should have people going after parents—going after parents—for speaking at a school board where his little girl—his ninth grade girl—was raped in a bathroom by a dude wearing a skirt.

What in the world is happening to our country?

That is what my Democratic colleagues want to do. They want to fund bureaucrats to go after the American people. They want to fund OSHA. They want to give more money to OSHA, increasing the max for OSHA penalties for repeat offenders of violating the President's illegal, unconstitutional vaccine mandate from \$70,000 to \$700,000 minimum penalty, from \$500 to \$50,000 going after businesses who dare to say they don't believe it is their role to tell their employees that they must get vaccinated.

But in the infinite wisdom of this President, he thinks he has the power to go after the American people.

Well, God bless the pilots of Southwest, and God bless the employees out

there saying “no” and saying: You don’t get to do that.

But what do my Democratic colleagues want to do?

They want to fund more bureaucrats to go after private citizens and private businesses who do not want to bow down to the edict of the President of the United States issuing an unlawful, illegal mandate. They want to fund more Federal Government restricting rights to work, \$835 billion in welfare through the Tax Code, expand Federal Government control over local zoning, empowering the IRS, as my colleagues have already eloquently spoken about, and going after your ability to have the energy to fuel your businesses, fuel your homes, and making the American people subject to energy poverty.

That is what our Democratic colleagues have in mind.

Finally, giving billions of dollars to woke colleges, wealthy liberals, and the rest of the left’s political base. That is the direction my Democratic colleagues want to take this country.

I think the American people know this is the wrong direction.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this disastrous legislation, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Fourth District of Indiana (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD is a decorated Vietnam veteran who was recognized with two Purple Hearts for the wounds he received while protecting our freedoms.

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I want to thank KEVIN for coordinating this Special Order, and I thank the gentleman for doing that.

Madam Speaker, this multitrillion dollar Big Government spending package proposed by the Democrats isn’t going to help our country. In fact, it is going to be fundamentally harmful for generations of Americans to come. Right now, America is saddled with skyrocketing inflation rates that have left American families paying more for everything, and supply chain shortages threaten to make the holiday shopping season more difficult and expensive than ever.

Democrats are promising a package that will prolong labor shortages and consequently inflation rates by continuing welfare benefits without work requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents at a time when there are over 10 million jobs available.

How can we resolve labor shortages and rising inflation rates when the Democrats continue to champion policies that encourage people to remain unemployed?

Instead of addressing pressing issues that are having a true impact on American families, Democrats continue to push partisan initiatives that are non-starters for many Americans, like mandating that taxpayers fund abortions.

Madam Speaker, this package proves that many Democrats are out of touch

with both the needs and the values of the American people, and I am proud to join my colleagues in standing in opposition to this legislation.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Eighth District of Florida (Mr. POSEY).

I would also like to say he serves on the Financial Services Committee which has a big part in the jurisdiction of this bill that we are discussing.

I would also like to point out the distinction he had in working and serving in the Florida Senate when we had the election laws. Much was spoken about that today in some of the 1-minute speeches. He worked in the Florida Senate and helped work on the reform laws regarding what happened with the 2000 Presidential race.

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, ironically, it was my bill, the Election Reform Act of 2001—after the closest Presidential election in history, decided by about 350 votes—and my Election Reform Act, after all that hostility, passed 38-2 in the Senate and 120-0 in the Florida House, and that is how election reform bills should pass. If they don’t pass with an overwhelming majority of both sides, they are not fair and they shouldn’t be enforced.

Americans are feeling the rise in prices at the gas pump and in our grocery stores. Favorite products are in short supply, and some are even not available. To make matters worse, they are discovering that the resolution before us is full of wasteful spending and big tax increases.

The administration only responds to our economic crisis by making excuses and pointing fingers. Claiming supply chain disruptions and inflation are just high-class problems is incredibly wrong.

Madam Speaker, you can call it what you want on TV, but at the end of the day, it is just, plain and simple, bad policy. All this resolution does that we are asked to vote for is to green-light more of it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this resolution.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I would like to give one last shout-out to Republican Study Committee Chairman JIM BANKS. He has been fighting this ridiculous spending from the get-go. It is largely due to JIM’s leadership that so many Americans know just how bad this reconciliation bill really is.

I would like to thank everyone who participated in tonight’s Special Order. We heard really compelling stories from our colleagues about the dangers of Biden’s out-of-control socialist spending. Our Nation is still recovering from forced lockdowns that killed small businesses across this country and wreaked havoc on the intellectual

development of an entire generation of students.

Our number one priority should be empowering job creators to grow and succeed and growing their local economies with them. Biden’s build back broke plan kills small businesses and increases our reliance on cradle-to-grave welfare systems. I am living proof that never-ending handouts simply do not work. They only increase the dependence on the system that will never help individuals become self-sufficient.

To quote my favorite President, Ronald Reagan, the greatest social program in the world is a job.

We need more people in jobs, not less. All that the Biden administration has to show for 9 months in power is an abysmal unemployment rate and record high inflation. It is simply not working. It is time to give fiscal responsibility a serious try.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative HERN for leading this entire session and the opportunity to close.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to close today’s session by remembering the sacrifice and heroism of Staff Sergeant Taylor Hoover who bravely gave his life while defending Abbey Gate from violent extremists in Kabul, Afghanistan, on August 26, 2021.

After the tragic events of September 11, 2001, Staff Sergeant Hoover knew he wanted to be a marine. At the time of his death, Staff Sergeant Hoover had served as a marine for 11 years and was on his third tour in Afghanistan.

In Utah we have been devastated by this news.

On Sunday after the attacks, I joined hundreds of Utahns gathered at the State capitol for a memorial vigil to honor Staff Sergeant Hoover. I also attended his funeral service before being laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery and was overwhelmed by memories shared by his family and friends. He was treasured, loved, and admired, and he gave all for our freedoms.

Staff Sergeant Taylor Hoover will rightly be remembered as a hero in the Halls of Congress, in Utah, and across the Nation that he served.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his recognition of such heroism.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on August 31, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 5085. To amend section 1113 of the Social Security Act to provide authority for increased payments for temporary assistance

to United States citizens returned from foreign countries, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported that on September 27, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 5293. To amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported that on September 30, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 5305. Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported that on October 2, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 5434. To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported that on October 5, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 2278. To designate the September 11th National Memorial Trail Route, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 20, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2457. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Office's Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2021, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 904(e); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 254(e) (as amended by Public Law 112-25, Sec. 103); (125 Stat. 246); to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-2458. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Lieutenant General Laura J. Richardson, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of general for a period not to exceed 14 days before assuming the duties of the position for which the higher grade is authorized, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2459. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting author-

ization of Colonel James E. Smith, United States Space Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2460. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Mark C. Schwartz, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2461. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Attorney General's 2020 Annual Report pursuant to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1691f; Public Law 90-321, Sec. 707 (as added by Public Law 94-239, Sec. 7); (90 Stat. 255); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2462. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2463. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism that was declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2464. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2465. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2466. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2467. A letter from the Chair of the Board and Director, Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2020 actuarial evaluation of the expected operations and status of the PBGC funds, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1308; Public Law 93-406, Sec. 4008 (as amended by Public Law 109-280, Sec. 412); (120 Stat. 936); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2468. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting notification of termination of United States Secret Service protection, pursuant to Public Law 116-260, Sec. 16, div. F; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2469. A letter from the Deputy Solicitor, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting a notification of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2470. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition filed on behalf of workers at the Superior Steel Co. in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7384q(c)(2); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 108-375, Sec. 3166(b)(1)); (118 Stat. 2188); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2471. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition filed on behalf of workers at Savannah River Site, in Aiken, South Carolina, to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7384q(c)(2); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 108-375, Sec. 3166(b)(1)); (118 Stat. 2188); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2472. A letter from the Assistant Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's Privacy and Civil Liberties Activities First Semi-Annual Report for FY 2018, covering October 1, 2019 — March 31, 2020; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 654. A bill to provide the Administrator of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program the authority to waive the Federal fund limitation for the Drug-Free Communities Support Program; with amendments (Rept. 117-146). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4028. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to report on and develop a whole-of-Government strategy with respect to the economic competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117-147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3919. A bill to ensure that the Federal Communications Commission does not approve radio frequency devices that pose a national security risk; with amendments (Rept. 117-148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2379. A bill to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to reauthorize and expand a grant program for State response to the opioid use disorders crisis, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-149). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4032. A bill to provide outreach and technical assistance to small providers regarding the benefits of Open RAN

networks, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117-150). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4369. A bill to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to provide for designation of institutions of higher education that provide research, data, and leadership on continuous manufacturing as National Centers of Excellence in Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and for other purposes, with amendments (Rept. 117-151). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Resolution recommending that the House of Representatives find Stephen K. Bannon in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena duly issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (Rept. 117-152). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5607. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend increased dependency and indemnity compensation paid to surviving spouses of veterans who die from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, regardless of how long the veterans had such disease prior to death; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5608. A bill to support research and state management efforts on chronic wasting disease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MANN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 5609. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 5610. A bill to streamline enrollment in health insurance affordability programs and minimum essential coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 5611. A bill to empower communities to establish a continuum of care for individuals experiencing mental or behavioral health crisis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 5612. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a one-year waiver of budget neutrality adjustments under the Medicare physician fee schedule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 5613. A bill to prohibit the Federal Government from mandating vaccination against COVID-19 for interstate travel; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.R. 5614. A bill to amend the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 to establish restrictions relating to the People's Republic of China with respect to the provision of support under title II of that Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. DEMINGS (for herself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 5615. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to make Federal assistance available to certain urban areas that previously received Urban Area Security Initiative funding to preserve homeland security capabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. DEMINGS:

H.R. 5616. A bill to require reporting regarding accreditation of basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 5617. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to clarify that an individual may receive certain benefits for more than 4 terms of service for compelling reasons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 5618. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish humanitarian processing centers for asylum seekers along the southern border of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESTES (for himself, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 5619. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from imposing a fee on certain facilities for methane emissions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 5620. A bill to amend the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 5621. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an analysis of the costs of converting light-duty vehicles in the Federal fleet to electric vehi-

cles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGO:

H.R. 5622. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to allow for premium rates in the group and individual health insurance markets to vary during the COVID-19 emergency period based on COVID-19 vaccination status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 5623. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit price concessions with respect to insulin drugs and exceptions under part D of Medicare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACOBS of California (for herself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 5624. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on the shallow subsidy program under the supportive services for veteran families program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 5625. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to revise the requirement that a recipient of a grant under the High Obesity Program be located in a county with an adult obesity rate of more than 40 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5626. A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health, to consult with certain heads of Federal agencies with respect to biomedical research that may affect national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5627. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit certain vaccine mandates as conditions of participation under the Medicare and Medicaid programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 5628. A bill to withdraw certain Federal land in the Pecos Watershed area of the State of New Mexico from mineral entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 5629. A bill to enhance the consideration of human rights in arms exports; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BUDD, Ms. FOXX, Mr. ROY, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 5630. A bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to provide that a school may not act as the agent of a parent of a child for purposes of providing verifiable parental consent to the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information of the child, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Ms. CHENEY, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 5631. A bill to reform and enhance the pay and benefits of Federal wildland firefighters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 5632. A bill to codify a statutory definition for long-term care pharmacies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 5633. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance transparency regarding reports conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 5634. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to contracts for oil spill response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Mr. TRONE, and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H. Res. 723. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 2021 as "National Youth Justice Action Month"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASE (for himself, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. KAHELE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. MENG, Mr. KILMER, Ms. CHU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. WILD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CARDENAS, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 724. A resolution recognizing the month of October 2021 as Filipino American History Month and celebrating the history and culture of Filipino Americans and their immense contributions to the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 725. A resolution honoring the 75th anniversary of The Links, Incorporated; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 726. A resolution honoring the lives, work, and sacrifice of Joseph Curseen,

Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., the 2 United States Postal Service employees who died as a result of their contact with anthrax while working at the United States Postal Facility located at 900 Brentwood Road NE, Washington, DC, during the anthrax attack in the fall of 2001; United States Postal Service employees, who have continued to work diligently in service to the people of the United States notwithstanding the anthrax attack; as well as the other 3 Americans who died and the 17 who became ill in the attack; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 5607.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5608.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 5609.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 5610.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 5611.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 5612.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 5613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.R. 5614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mrs. DEMINGS:

H.R. 5615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. DEMINGS:

H.R. 5616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 5617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 5618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS

CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 5619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE I, Section 8, Clause 3

To regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 5620.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 5621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GALLEGU:

H.R. 5622.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 5623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Ms. JACOBS of California:

H.R. 5624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 5625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 18 provides the Congress with the power to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of its powers, including laws to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the power . . . "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 5628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 5629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 5630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 5681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 5632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 5633.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 5634.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 3 and 18), which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes; and to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 87: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
 H.R. 95: Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 203: Mr. MCCAUL.
 H.R. 224: Mr. MCCAUL.
 H.R. 228: Mr. RUIZ and Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 243: Mr. CLINE.
 H.R. 263: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 366: Mr. LIEU and Mrs. MCBATH.
 H.R. 392: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. MRVAN.
 H.R. 432: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 475: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 563: Mr. CLYDE.
 H.R. 603: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
 H.R. 623: Mr. MRVAN and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
 H.R. 628: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 764: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 783: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 841: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 884: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 892: Mr. SIMPSON.
 H.R. 911: Mr. RYAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. MANNING, and Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 950: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H.R. 955: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
 H.R. 962: Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Mr. YOUNG.
 H.R. 997: Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 1012: Mr. CLINE, Ms. STANSBURY, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
 H.R. 1041: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1057: Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 1155: Mr. KILMER and Mr. TIFFANY.
 H.R. 1177: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1179: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1212: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1275: Mr. DUNN, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 1282: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 1316: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1348: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1368: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1378: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1384: Mrs. CRAIG, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. STEVENS, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1474: Mr. MCNERNEY and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1508: Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1520: Mrs. BOEBERT.

H.R. 1551: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1596: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. AGUILAR, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1667: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 1670: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1712: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 1729: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 1744: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 1842: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1917: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 1956: Ms. ROSS, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 2035: Ms. STRICKLAND and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 2060: Mr. CARSON, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 2061: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2111: Ms. LOFGREN and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2116: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 2125: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 2126: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 2161: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CASE, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 2168: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2184: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 2192: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2230: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 2249: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 2269: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 2270: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 2289: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 2295: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2328: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 2337: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 2339: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 2351: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 2363: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 2379: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2461: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2489: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 2586: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SIRES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 2589: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 2631: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2644: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2674: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 2735: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 2759: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 2773: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 2789: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 2840: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2900: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 2903: Mr. LAMB, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 2930: Ms. OMAR, Ms. MANNING, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2932: Mr. MELJER.

H.R. 2945: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 3165: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 3225: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 3281: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3294: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 3296: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 3320: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3348: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 3354: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3382: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 3402: Mr. POCAN and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 3408: Mr. CASE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3440: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 3446: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. JONES, and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 3451: Ms. SCHRIER and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3455: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 3465: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 3474: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 3488: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 3541: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 3554: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3577: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. KIND, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 3586: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 3600: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3603: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 3625: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 3630: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 3662: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 3693: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 3783: Mr. RYAN, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3800: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 3823: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3848: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 3867: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3932: Ms. SCHRIER and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 3952: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3967: Mr. SWALWELL and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3982: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 4017: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 4019: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 4031: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. CARL.

H.R. 4070: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H.R. 4075: Mr. RYAN and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4079: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 4096: Ms. HERRELL and Mr. MAST.

H.R. 4099: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 4130: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LIEU, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 4164: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 4170: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 4184: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4197: Mr. REED.

H.R. 4210: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 4212: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 4233: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 4252: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 4261: Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 4310: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 4312: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 4375: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 4390: Mr. DeSAULNIER and Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 4407: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. SEWELL.
 H.R. 4429: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.
 H.R. 4434: Mr. PERRY.
 H.R. 4449: Mr. DeSAULNIER.
 H.R. 4479: Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 4565: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 4571: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 4575: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H.R. 4585: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mrs. BUSTOS.
 H.R. 4601: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. HUDSON.
 H.R. 4627: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 4702: Mr. HUDSON.
 H.R. 4721: Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 4732: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 4785: Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. GIMENEZ.
 H.R. 4794: Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 4819: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 4853: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H.R. 4865: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 4871: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
 H.R. 4878: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. AGUILAR.
 H.R. 4943: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 4944: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 4965: Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 4977: Mr. BACON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. SALAZAR.
 H.R. 4996: Mr. HARRIS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BOST, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 5048: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. CORREA.
 H.R. 5066: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 5078: Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 5119: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 5136: Mr. CLINE and Mr. MULLIN.
 H.R. 5141: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 5168: Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. LAMB, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DeSAULNIER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5170: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 5218: Ms. ROSS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5224: Ms. ADAMS.
 H.R. 5244: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 5296: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 5302: Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 5307: Mr. RUSH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 5314: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RYAN, and Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 5315: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 5318: Mr. SCHRADER.
 H.R. 5330: Mrs. BOEBERT.
 H.R. 5338: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 5342: Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 5352: Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 5363: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 5370: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. WILD, Ms. DEAN, Ms. MENG, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
 H.R. 5392: Mrs. CAMMACK.
 H.R. 5402: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5407: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 5415: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 5430: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 5441: Mr. VELA and Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 5444: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 5450: Mr. KELLER.
 H.R. 5451: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mrs. LESKO, and Ms. LETLOW.
 H.R. 5471: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. DAVIDSON.
 H.R. 5472: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
 H.R. 5473: Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. AGUILAR.
 H.R. 5482: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 5483: Mr. BALDERSON.
 H.R. 5497: Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. CHU, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CASE, Mrs. LURIA, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 5498: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 5508: Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 5514: Mr. BACON and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 5527: Mr. PERRY and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 5533: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H.R. 5543: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. LURIA, and Ms. NEWMAN.
 H.R. 5556: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
 H.R. 5569: Mr. TONKO and Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 5577: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms.

DEAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. VELA, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BUSH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DeSAULNIER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 5581: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 5586: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. FALLON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 5590: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 5595: Mr. TRONE, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 5602: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5605: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. WATERS.

H. Con. Res. 32: Mr. MORELLE.

H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GARBARINO.

H. Res. 289: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H. Res. 404: Mr. MAST, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. KIM of California, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H. Res. 413: Mr. KHANNA.

H. Res. 565: Mrs. MCBATH.

H. Res. 569: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Ms. SALAZAR.

H. Res. 684: Mr. CASE and Mr. NEGUSE.

H. Res. 687: Mr. MOULTON.

H. Res. 689: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. HORSFORD.

H. Res. 694: Mr. MANN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN, and Ms. HERRELL.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. MCCAUL.